U.S. Consulate Gen'l

CMP-SCMP-72-48

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

November 27 - December 1, 1972

U. of ILL. LIBRARY
JAN 23 1973
CHICAGO CIRCLE

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

CMP-SCMP-72-48

中国大陆报纸摘译

# Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5263-5267
Nov. 27-Dec. 1, 1972

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

SELF-CRITICISM

The Valuable Thing Is Knowing One's Own "True Symptoms" - by Ting Chao . . . . . 1

COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Firmly Uphold Democratic Centralism and Strengthen the Collective Leadership of the Party Committee . . . . . 3

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U S Department of Commerce
Springfield VA 22151

Page

RURAL CADRES

Party Committee of T'ung Hsien Holds Reading Classes To Train Study Instructors To Help Rural Cadres Read Books and Learn Seriously . . . . . 6

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Tutorial Posts Set Up in Wuhan Municipality To Help Middle and Primary Schools Teachers Raise Political and Professional Levels . . . . . 8

Shench'ih Hsien Committee Organizes Middle and Primary School Teachers by Various Means To Carry Out Activities of Professional Advancement . . . . . 10

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

Leading Members of Poli Hsien Party Committee Humbly and Prudently Guides the People of the Hsien To Go on Winning New Victories . . . . . 12

EXPORT TRADE FAIR

China's 1972 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Closes in Kwangchow . . . . . 15

ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS

Traditional Handicraft Art Makes New Progress in East China City . . . . . 16

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

East China Brigade Achieves Record Harvest in Drought Year . . . . . 17

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Arrives in Luta . . . . . 19

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Visits Lushun Port . . . . . 20

Chinese Youth Delegation Back from Albania . . . . . 20

Page

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Finance Minister Receives Chinese Bank Delegation . . . . . 21

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Ambassador to China Gives Dynasty Day Reception . . . . . 21

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chiao Kuan-hua Arrives in London . . . . . 22

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Visits Toronto . . . . . 22

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Journalists Delegation Arrives in Peking . . . . . 24

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Ambassadors of Lebanon, Netherlands, Turkey and Rwanda to China . . . . . 24

CHINA AND FRANCE

Delegation of Bank of China Leaves Paris for Algeria . . . . . 25

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Iranian Prime Minister . . . . . 25

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Visiting Delegation from Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) . . . . . 26

Seeds of Sino-Japanese Friendship . . . . . 26

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Chinese Government Respects and Supports Latin American Countries' Just Proposition for Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Latin America, Declares Chinese Foreign Minister . . . . . 28

Page

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Prime Minister Meets Chinese Ambassador and Chinese Technicians . . . . . 30

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chou En-lai, Ku Ming, Ho Ying, Chen Mu-hua Meet Mauritanian Government Delegation Led by Minister Sidya . . . . . 31

Mauritanian Minister of Planning and Research Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking . . . . . 31

Mauritanian Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern Parts of China . . . . . 32

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Medical and Social Delegation Arrives in Peking . . . . . 33

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister Arrives in Peking . . . . . 33

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Nepalese Prime Minister and Wife . . . . . 35

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech . . . . . 37

Prime Minister Bista's Speech . . . . . 39

Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Welcomes Distinguished Nepalese Guests . . . . . 41

Delegation of Nepal-China Friendship Society Feted in Peking . . . . . 43

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group to Nigeria Back in Peking . . . . . 44

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Municipal Friendship Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home . . . . . 44

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Paris . . . . . 45

Page

Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking . . . . . 46

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Leaves Peking . . . . . 47

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Well-Known Swiss Doctors Leave Peking for Southerh China . . . . . 48

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Nationwide Protest in Peru Against US Fishing Law . . . . . 48

Ecuador Captures Another Intruding US Fishing Boat . . . . . 49

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves New York for Britain . . . . . 50

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Vice Minister Meets Venezuelan Trade Delegation . . . . . 50

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Yu Chan Meets Horst Roeding . . . . . 51

NATIONAL

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Party Branch of a Production Brigade in Kirin Province Strengthens Leadership Over CYL Work . . . . . 52

REGIMENTATION OF YOUTH

Actively Carry Out Cultural and Sporting Activities Suitable to the Characteristics of Young People . . . . . 54

Conscientiously Manage the Life of Young People During Spare-Time . . . . . 56

YOUNG WORKERS

Lead Them to the Road of Being Both Red and Expert . . . . . 59

ECONOMY

Open Up Raw Material Sources Extensively and Economize on the Industrial Use of Grain and Vegetable Oils . . . . . 63

Page

GRAIN RESERVES

Help the Masses To Save Grain and Store Grain Properly . . . . . 67

Make Up For Lean Years With Bumper Years, Save Corn and Prepare for Famine . . . . . 68

COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Housewives Expand Factory in Northeast China . . . . . 70

RICE CROPS

Peasant Rice Expert Achieves High Rice Yield in Cold Area . . . . . 71

SPORT

China Holds National Exhibition on Traditional Chinese Boxing and Fencing . . . . . 73

EDUCATION

Southern Sinkiang Expands Education Rapidly . . . . . 74

HIGHWAYS

East China Hilly Area Expands Road Network . . . . . 75

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ARAB STATES

Peking Acrobatic Troupe Leaves for Arab and African Countries . . . . . 77

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Receives Chiao Kuan-hua . . . . . 77

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Artists Create Dance Depicting Cambodian People's Struggle against US Aggression . . . . . 78

CHINA AND CANADA

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of China Leaves for American Countries . . . . . 80

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Canada for France . . . . . 81

Page

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in Paris . . . . . 81

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Government Economic and Trade Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home . . . . . 82

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Leaves Hungary for Yugoslavia . . . . . 82

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Jamaican Capital . . . . . 83

CHINA AND LAOS

Newly-Appointed Ambassador of Kingdom of Laos to China Arrives in Peking . . . . . 83

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Will of Latin American Countries Should Be Respected, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator . . . . . 84

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Grand Duchy of Luxembourg . . . . . 85

Jen-min Jih-pao Welcomes Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Luxembourg . . . . . 86

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Malagasy Foreign Minister Passes Through Shanghai on Way Home . . . . . 87

CHINA AND MALTA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Maltese Ambassador to China . . . . . 88

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Table Tennis Team Ends Visit to Mauritius . . . . . 88

Page

CHINA AND MEXICO

Trade Delegation of Mexican Business Owners Leaves Peking . . . . . 89

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Nepalese Prime Minister K.N. Bista . . . . . 89

Nepalese Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Peking on Occasion of Prime Minister Bista's Visit to China . . . . . 90

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista Hold Talks . . . . . 90

Prime Minister and Mme. Bista See Peking Opera in Peking . . . . . 91

Nepalese Prime Minister and Madame Bista Visit Central Institute for Nationalities in Peking . . . . . 92

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Director-General of Ministry of Economic Affairs of Netherlands Leaves Peking for Home . . . . . 93

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visiting Delegation of Korean Academy of Sciences . . . . . 93

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Li Hsien-nien, Li Chiang, Han Tsung-cheng and Peng Shao-hui Hold Talks with Le Thanh Nghi, Ly Ban, Ngo Thuyen and Tran Sam . . . . . 94

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation . . . . . 95

Comrade Li Hsien-nien's Speech . . . . . 97

Comrade Le Thanh Nghi's Speech . . . . . 100

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Ice Hockey Team Winds Up Visit to Sweden . . . . . 105

TRADE EXHIBITION

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Back in Peking . . . . . 106

Page

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Uganda . . . . . 106

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Li Hsien-nien, Chou Hua-min Meet Venezuelan Trade Delegation . . . . . 106

Venezuelan Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home . . . . . 107

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Belgrade . . . . . 107

President of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation . . . . . 107

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Road Team Leaves Zambia for Home . . . . . 108

NATIONAL

"REDNESS" AND "EXPERTNESS"

Continue To Advance on the Red-and-Expert Road . . . . . 109

GRAIN RESERVES

Every Brigade in Chinshan Hsien Has Reserve Grain in Stock . . . . . 112

Put Aside More Reserve Grain in Fat Years and Less in Poor Years and Add to the Stock Year after Year . . . . . 113

Develop the Spirit of Being Thrifty and Economical and Oppose Extravagance and Wastefulness . . . . . 114

Forget Not the State Amidst a Bumper Harvest and Forget Not to Hold a Reserve Amidst Production Increase . . . . . 116

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Transform the Style of Leadership, Penetrate the Frontline of Educational Reform . . . . . 117

Page

COAL MINING

Maintain and Promote the Hard-Struggle Style . . . . . 120

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Tientsin School for Blind and Deaf-Mute Children . . . . . 123

LOCOMOTIVE CREW

Outstanding Chinese Locomotive Crew Matinains Safety-Run Record for Quarter of Century . . . . . 125

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Chinese Factories Meet Annual Target . . . . . 126

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Local Industry Boosts Farm Production in Inner Mongolian Banner . . . . . 127

FARM MACHINES

North China City Produces More, Better Farm Machinery . . . . . 128

LIVESTOCK

Northeast China Province Expands Animal Husbandry . . . . . 129

RURAL TRANSPORT

Transport Workers Help Build Up Minority Area in South China . . . . . 130

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Beqir Balluku and Members of Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Continue Visit in Luta . . . . . 131

Comrades Hito Cako and Rahman Perllaku and Some Members of Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Arrive in Anshan . . . . . 131

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Continues Visit to Northeast China . . . . . 132

Chinese Sports Delegation Leaves for Albania . . . . . 133

Page

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Ice Hockey Team Visits Austria . . . . . 133

CHINA AND BOLIVIA

Bolivian Friend Feted in Peking . . . . . 134

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves London for Paris . . . . . 134

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Leave Peking for Visit to Southern China . . . . . 135

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Peking Press Circles Fete Ethiopian Journalists Delegation . . . . . 135

FORESTRY DELEGATION

Chinese Forestry Delegation Returns to Peking . . . . . 136

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chiao Kuan-hua Arrives in Paris . . . . . 136

CHINA AND ITU

Secretary-General of ITU Feted in Peking . . . . . 137

CHINA AND IRAN

China-Iran Agreement on Civil Air Transport Signed in Peking . . . . . 137

Peking Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Teheran . . . . . 138

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves Jamaica for Home . . . . . 138

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Kyodo Delegation of Japan . . . . . 139

CHINA AND LEBANON

Head of Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Group Leaves Peking for Lebanon and Kuwait . . . . . 139

Page

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Government Delegation Leaves Nanking for Hangchow . . . . . 139

CHINA AND MALTA

China, Malta Sign Protocol on Development Projects and Technical Assistance . . . . . 140

CHINA AND NEPAL

Premier Chou En-lai Continues Talks with Nepalese Prime Minister . . . . . 141

Nepalese Prime Minister and Madame Kirti Nidhi Bista Give Return Banquet in Peking . . . . . 141

Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista's Speech . . . . . 143

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech . . . . . 145

Sino-Nepalese Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement Signed in Peking . . . . . 146

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Korean Academy of Sciences Leaves Peking for Home . . . . . 147

Chinese Delegation Leaves Peking for Pyongyang for Meeting of China-Korea Committee for Cooperation in Border River Transport . . . . . 148

Chinese Delegation to Meeting of China-Korea Committee for Cooperation in Border River Transport Arrives in Pyongyang . . . . . 148

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien Meet Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Led by Le Thanh Nghi . . . . . 149

DRVN Government Economic Delegation Sees Modern Revolutionary Ballet in Peking . . . . . 150

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Praises President Ho Chi Minh's Poems . . . . . 151

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Group Leaves Peking for Home . . . . . 152

Page

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Minutes on China-Venezuela Trade Talks Released in Peking . . . . . 153

Minutes on Talks between Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade and Venezuelan Institute of Foreign Trade . . . . . 153

NATIONAL

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Party Committee of Shanghai Kaoch'iao Chemical Plant Helps CYL Organizations Carry Out Ideological Education . . . . . 155

INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

Sian Petroleum Appliances No. 2 Factory Brings CYL Organizations into Play in Educating Young Workers Politically and Technically . . . . . 158

REVOLUTIONARY MODEL PLAYS

Extensive Popularization, Assiduous Improvement - by Su Yen . . . . . 160

ECONOMY

Many Districts in China Popularize the Use of Firewood-Saving and Coal-Saving Stoves in the Countryside . . . . . 164

RIVER CONTROL

Projects for Bringing the Haiho River Under Permanent Control To Begin This Winter and Next Spring . . . . . 167

ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

Shanghai Factory Produces Integrated Circuits Electronic Computer . . . . . 169

PLASTICS

East China Province Develops Plastics Industry . . . . . 170

CEMENT PRODUCTION

South China Autonomous Region Develops Cement Industry . . . . . 171

Page

SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

Peking Factories Establish Direct Links with Rural Communes To Support Agriculture . . . . . 171

FORESTRY

China Cultivates Fine Species of Trees . . . . . 173

IRRIGATION

Central China Minority People Tap Subterranean Water to Irrigate Farmland . . . . . 175

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Arrives in Changsha from Luta . . . . . 176

Albanian People's Army Football Team Visits Nanking . . . . . 178

Albanian Ambassador to China Fetes Chinese Youth Delegation . . . . . 179

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Arrive in Shanghai for Visit . . . . 179

CHINA AND CANADA

China's Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Ottawa . . . . . 181

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chou En-lai, Chang Chi-chih Meet Ethiopian Journalists Delegation . . . . 182

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Foreign Minister Receives Chiao Kuan-hua . . . . . 182

Chinese Medical Delegation Makes Visits in Paris . . . . . 184

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan National Council for Normalization of Japan-China Relations Arrives in Peking . . . . . 185

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Guests Conclude Visit to Hangchow . . . . . 185

Page

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Television Group Leaves Kwangchow for Home . . . . . 186

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister and Wife Leave Peking for Southern China . . . . 186

Nepalese Prime Minister and Mme. Bista Arrive in Kueilin, South China . . . . . 188

Nepalese Prime Minister and Madame Bista Feted in Kueilin . . . . . 188

Nepal-China Friendship Society Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China . . . . . 189

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Nepal . . . . . 190

CHINA AND NORTH EUROPE

Journalists Delegation from Nordic Countries Leaves Kwangchow for Home . . . . . 190

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China . . . . . 191

DRVN Government Economic Delegation Feted in Kunming . . . . . 192

CHINA AND US

American Friends Leave Peking . . . . . 194

CHINA AND USSR

Vituperation Cannot Conceal Deceitfulness of Soviet "Disarmament" Proposal . . . . . 194

NATIONAL

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Party Committee of a Certain PLA Unit in Luta Organizes New Cadres To Study Conscientiously . . . . . 198

Good 8th Company Is Stationed in Nanking Road for the Third Time - by Chang Hsin . . . . . 200

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Insist on Integration of Theory with Practice and Strengthen Scientific and Technical Research - by Li Feng . . . . . 207

Page

POLICE FORCE

Policewomen in Shanghai . . . . . 212

EROSION CONTROL

Erosion Control Makes Headway in Northwest China . . . . . 213

GRAIN PRODUCTION

Production Brigade in Southwest China Attains High Grain Yield . . . . . 214

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Holds Reception for Delegation of Afghanistan-China Friendship Association . . . . . 217

CHINA AND AFRICA

Chinese Government Friendship Delegation Back in Peking . . . . . 217

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Visits Shaoshan . . . . . 218

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Leaves Changsha for Hangchow . . 219

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Arrives in Hangchow . . . . . 220

Chinese Metallurgical Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania and Romania . . . . . 221

Chinese Sports Delegation Arrives in Tirana . . . . . 221

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Youth Delegation of National Liberation Front of Algeria Leaves Shanghai for Home . . . . . 222

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Thermo-Electric Power Plant Survey Team Arrives in Burma . . . . 223

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Shanghai Soiree in Honor of Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth . . . . 223

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Leaves Canada for United States . . . . . 224

Page

CHINA AND EUROPE

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Greece, France and Austria . . . . . 226

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves Paris for Home . . . . . 226

CHINA AND GUINEA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets 2nd Anniversary of Guinea's Victory Over Portuguese Aggression . . . . . 227

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan National Council for Normalization of Japan-China Relations Feted in Peking . . . . . 228

Kyodo Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home . . . . . 228

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Ambassador of Kingdom of Laos . . . . . 228

CHINA AND LEBANON

Tung Pi-wu Greets Lebanese National Day . . . . . 229

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home . . . . . 229

CHINA AND MEXICO

Kuo Mo-jo and Hsieh Hua Meet Mexican Medical and Social Delegation . . . . . 230

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister Leaves Kueilin for Changsha . . . . . 230

Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista Arrives in Changsha, Central China . . . . . 231

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Kathmandu . . . . . 233

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Leaves Kunming for Chungking . . . . . 233

Page

DRVN Government Economic Delegation Feted in Chungking . . . . . 234

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Volleyball Team in Shanghai . . . . . 236

CHINA AND US

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Arrives in USA . . . . . 236

VIETNAM WAR

What's the Motive Behind US Rushing of Arms to Puppets, Asks Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator . . . . . 237

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

CMP-SCMP-72-48

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 27, 1972

No. 5263

**********
* NATIONAL *
**********

SELF-CRITICISM

# The Valuable Thing Is Knowing One's Own "True Symptoms"

by

Ting Chao (丁 玥)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 15, 1972)

"The valuable thing is to have the wisdom to know oneself." That is an ancient saying. Lu Hsün's words, it is "I know myself."

Of course, Lu Hsün's "I know myself" is not applicable to those who do not have "the wisdom to know oneself," who know only their own strong points but none of their own shortcomings, and who think that "I alone am good," "I alone am noble," and "I alone am Leftist" in the whole world.

But Lu Hsün is certainly also unlike those mediocre people who make much of trifles, who mistake self-debasement for modesty and quailing for discretion, who regard their own shortcomings as a heavy burden, who, afraid of tigers in front and wolves at the back, have lost their drive and vigor and have no courage whatever to fight.

Lu Hsün's distinction lay in his having "the wisdom to know oneself." He knew not only his own strong points but also his own shortcomings. He said, "'Self-debasement' is of course not good, but 'self-conceit' is not good either, because it tends to produce stagnation." Lu Hsün was most wary of self-conceit. He constantly thought of his own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes. He was also courageous enough to disclose them constantly to his comrades-in-arms and even to the enemy, "overcoming them on the one hand and marching forward on the other."

More valuable still, Lu Hsün knew not only his own shortcomings, but also the "true symptoms" of such shortcomings.

Lu Hsün said, "Many so-called critics, full of malice, have tried hard to look for the true symptoms of my illness, but failed to find them." He then proceeded to disclose these symptoms.

The "true symptoms" were the problem of remolding the world outlook.

Lu Hsün knew that he had "the bad habits of middle class intellectuals," that he was "often sentimental," that he had taken the wrong turn via "the theory of evolution," etc. He deeply realized that these "true symptoms" that carried the class brand were not a general malaise of no importance, but essentially represented the bourgeois world outlook and were extremely harmful to the revolution. He hated these "true symptoms" and therefore "dissected himself no less ruthlessly than he did others."

Some people know their own "true symptoms," but they adopt either an attitude of "non-recognition" and ignore them or an indulgent, tolerant attitude and refuse to go to a doctor by telling themselves that they are not ill. The result is that they let their illness alone and so are chronically ill. As for those who regard their own "true symptoms" as a virtue to be admired, they are incurably ill and beyond salvation.

Such people will never strictly dissect themselves, nor will they strictly dissect other people.

Only proletarian fighters of the Lu Hsün type will strictly dissect themselves, consciously remold their own world outlook, and can therefore skillfully confront all sorts of enemy and distinguish between true and false Marxism in the acute, complex class struggle and line struggle, opposing the Right and the "Left" as they come. They know themselves as well as the opposite side and can fight on tirelessly.

In order to have "the wisdom to know oneself" and moreover know clearly one's own "true symptoms," it is necessary to have a dissecting knife of dialectical materialism. Thanks to his mastery of dialectical materialism in the latter part of his life, Lu Hsün was able to dissect the enemy as well as himself with this dissecting knife, which in turn enabled him to find out his own "true symptoms" and become a great proletarian fighter of strong fighting power.

The dissection method is an analytical method. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The analytical method is a dialectical method. By analysis we mean analysis of the contradictions of things." A man will always have all sorts of weakness, shortcoming, and mistake, in other words, he will have all sorts of contradiction. It is necessary to find out the principal contradiction by using the dialectical method, make clear the nature of such contradiction, which is what Lu Hsün meant by "true symptoms," and then he can "prescribe the specific medicine for the particular disease" and cure it at once. Otherwise everything will only be empty talk.

* * *

CMP-SCMP-72-48

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 27, 1972

No. 5263

**********
* NATIONAL *
**********

SELF-CRITICISM

## The Valuable Thing Is Knowing One's Own "True Symptoms"

by

Ting Chao (丁 昭)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 15, 1972)

"The valuable thing is to have the wisdom to know oneself." That is an ancient saying. Lu Hsün's words, it is "I know myself."

Of course, Lu Hsün's "I know myself" is not applicable to those who do not have "the wisdom to know oneself," who know only their own strong points but none of their own shortcomings, and who think that "I alone am good," "I alone am noble," and "I alone am Leftist" in the whole world.

But Lu Hsün is certainly also unlike those mediocre people who make much of trifles, who mistake self-debasement for modesty and quailing for discretion, who regard their own shortcomings as a heavy burden, who, afraid of tigers in front and wolves at the back, have lost their drive and vigor and have no courage whatever to fight.

Lu Hsün's distinction lay in his having "the wisdom to know oneself." He knew not only his own strong points but also his own shortcomings. He said, "'Self-debasement' is of course not good, but 'self-conceit' is not good either, because it tends to produce stagnation." Lu Hsün was most wary of self-conceit. He constantly thought of his own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes. He was also courageous enough to disclose them constantly to his comrades-in-arms and even to the enemy, "overcoming them on the one hand and marching forward on the other."

More valuable still, Lu Hsün knew not only his own shortcomings, but also the "true symptoms" of such shortcomings.

Lu Hsün said, "Many so-called critics, full of malice, have tried hard to look for the true symptoms of my illness, but failed to find them." He then proceeded to disclose these symptoms.

The "true symptoms" were the problem of remolding the world outlook.

Lu Hsün knew that he had "the bad habits of middle class intellectuals," that he was "often sentimental," that he had taken the wrong turn via "the theory of evolution," etc. He deeply realized that these "true symptoms" that carried the class brand were not a general malaise of no importance, but essentially represented the bourgeois world outlook and were extremely harmful to the revolution. He hated these "true symptoms" and therefore "dissected himself no less ruthlessly than he did others."

Some people know their own "true symptoms," but they adopt either an attitude of "non-recognition" and ignore them or an indulgent, tolerant attitude and refuse to go to a doctor by telling themselves that they are not ill. The result is that they let their illness alone and so are chronically ill. As for those who regard their own "true symptoms" as a virtue to be admired, they are incurably ill and beyond salvation.

Such people will never strictly dissect themselves, nor will they strictly dissect other people.

Only proletarian fighters of the Lu Hsün type will strictly dissect themselves, consciously remold their own world outlook, and can therefore skillfully confront all sorts of enemy and distinguish between true and false Marxism in the acute, complex class struggle and line struggle, opposing the Right and the "Left" as they come. They know themselves as well as the opposite side and can fight on tirelessly.

In order to have "the wisdom to know oneself" and moreover know clearly one's own "true symptoms," it is necessary to have a dissecting knife of dialectical materialism. Thanks to his mastery of dialectical materialism in the latter part of his life, Lu Hsün was able to dissect the enemy as well as himself with this dissecting knife, which in turn enabled him to find out his own "true symptoms" and become a great proletarian fighter of strong fighting power.

The dissection method is an analytical method. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The analytical method is a dialectical method. By analysis we mean analysis of the contradiction of things." A man will always have all sorts of weakness, shortcoming, and mistake, in other words, he will have all sorts of contradiction. It is necessary to find out the principal contradiction by using the dialectical method, make clear the nature of such contradiction, which is what Lu Hsün meant by "true symptoms," and then he can "prescribe the specific medicine for the particular disease" and cure it at once. Otherwise everything will only be empty talk.

* * *

CMP-SCMP-72-48

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 27, 1972

No. 5263

**********
* NATIONAL *
**********

SELF-CRITICISM

## The Valuable Thing Is Knowing One's Own "True Symptoms"

by

Ting Chao (丁 玥)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 15, 1972)

"The valuable thing is to have the wisdom to know oneself." That is an ancient saying. Lu Hsün's words, it is "I know myself."

Of course, Lu Hsün's "I know myself" is not applicable to those who do not have "the wisdom to know oneself," who know only their own strong points but none of their own shortcomings, and who think that "I alone am good," "I alone am noble," and "I alone am Leftist" in the whole world.

But Lu Hsün is certainly also unlike those mediocre people who make much of trifles, who mistake self-debasement for modesty and quailing for discretion, who regard their own shortcomings as a heavy burden, who, afraid of tigers in front and wolves at the back, have lost their drive and vigor and have no courage whatever to fight.

Lu Hsün's distinction lay in his having "the wisdom to know oneself." He knew not only his own strong points but also his own shortcomings. He said, "'Self-debasement' is of course not good, but 'self-conceit' is not good either, because it tends to produce stagnation." Lu Hsün was most wary of self-conceit. He constantly thought of his own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes. He was also courageous enough to disclose them constantly to his comrades-in-arms and even to the enemy, "overcoming them on the one hand and marching forward on the other."

More valuable still, Lu Hsün knew not only his own shortcomings, but also the "true symptoms" of such shortcomings.

Lu Hsün said, "Many so-called critics, full of malice, have tried hard to look for the true symptoms of my illness, but failed to find them." He then proceeded to disclose these symptoms.

The "true symptoms" were the problem of remolding the world outlook.

Lu Hsün knew that he had "the bad habits of middle class intellectuals," that he was "often sentimental," that he had taken the wrong turn via "the theory of evolution," etc. He deeply realized that these "true symptoms" that carried the class brand were not a general malaise of no importance, but essentially represented the bourgeois world outlook and were extremely harmful to the revolution. He hated these "true symptoms" and therefore "dissected himself no less ruthlessly than he did others."

Some people know their own "true symptoms," but they adopt either an attitude of "non-recognition" and ignore them or an indulgent, tolerant attitude and refuse to go to a doctor by telling themselves that they are not ill. The result is that they let their illness alone and so are chronically ill. As for those who regard their own "true symptoms" as a virtue to be admired, they are incurably ill and beyond salvation.

Such people will never strictly dissect themselves, nor will they strictly dissect other people.

Only proletarian fighters of the Lu Hsün type will strictly dissect themselves, consciously remold their own world outlook, and can therefore skillfully confront all sorts of enemy and distinguish between true and false Marxism in the acute, complex class struggle and line struggle, opposing the Right and the "Left" as they come. They know themselves as well as the opposite side and can fight on tirelessly.

In order to have "the wisdom to know oneself" and moreover know clearly one's own "true symptoms," it is necessary to have a dissecting knife of dialectical materialism. Thanks to his mastery of dialectical materialism in the latter part of his life, Lu Hsün was able to dissect the enemy as well as himself with this dissecting knife, which in turn enabled him to find out his own "true symptoms" and become a great proletarian fighter of strong fighting power.

The dissection method is an analytical method. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The analytical method is a dialectical method. By analysis we mean analysis of the contradiction of things." A man will always have all sorts of weakness, shortcoming, and mistake, in other words, he will have all sorts of contradiction. It is necessary to find out the principal contradiction by using the dialectical method, make clear the nature of such contradiction, which is what Lu Hsün means by "true symptoms," and then he can "prescribe the specific medicine for the particular disease" and cure it at once. Otherwise everything will only be empty talk.

* * *

COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

## Firmly Uphold Democratic Centralism and Strengthen the Collective Leadership of the Party Committee

- Party committee of No. 2 Printing and Dyeing Plant of Tientsin fully mobilizes the initiative of the members of the Party committee to lead the workers to advance triumphantly

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 10, 1972)

(NCNA Tientsin, November 9, 1972) The Party committee of No. 2 Printing and Dyeing Plant of Tientsin, grasping the implementation of democratic centralism as an important matter in the building of the Party committee, fully mobilizes the initiative of the members of the Party committee, strengthens the revolutionary unity of the "squad members" of the Party committee, and promotes the development of revolution and production.

The new Party committee of this plant adopted measures to strengthen the collective leadership of the Party committee after its formation. In the meantime, it corrected the following situation: At Party committee meetings sometimes the secretary spoke at great length but the members spoke little. Many comrades adopted an attitude of waiting for the secretary to take the lead in making a decision. During ordinary times, Party committee members often asked for instructions from the secretary, thinking that consulting with the secretary was as good as reporting to the Party committee.

The secretary of the Party committee of the plant realized that whether to develop the role of every member in the Party committee and firmly uphold collective leadership or let one man dictate things his own way was a manifestation of the struggle between the two lines in the building of the Party. They seriously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teaching with reference to this situation, summed up their experience in strengthening the building of the Party committee, and developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. This served as an education for everybody in democratic centralism of the Party.

From then on the Party committee set aside one evening a week for the collective study and solution of problems. After a period of practice, improvements were made by the Party committee of the plant in relying upon collective leadership to solve problems encountered in work. However, the Party committee thought that this was not enough and deemed it necessary to mobilize fully the revolutionary initiative of every Party committee member so as to enable them to uphold the collective leadership of the Party voluntarily as well as to do well the work assigned to them individually. This is the only way to combine closely collective leadership and division of responsibility and to develop the Party committee's role as a "squad."

The following are the principal measures adopted by the Party committee of No. 2 Printing and Dyeing Plant of Tientsin in this connection:

1. The secretary of the Party committee voluntarily put himself among the members of the committee and carried out democratic centralism in an exemplary manner. Party committee secretary Li Shu-feng promptly reported to the Party committee on the work assigned to him and asked for the Party committee's instructions. He then acted according to the decisions of the Party committee instead of acting as a privileged person.

A floral pattern designed by this plant was warmly welcomed at a printing designs selection conference of North China last year. At that time, some of the comrades of this plant who attended the conference thought this design too complicated and difficult to produce so that it was impossible to take large orders. But most of the comrades insisted on overcoming the difficulties so as to satisfy the needs of various localities. As the two groups could not iron out their difference, they wished the Party committee secretary to make a decision. Li Shu-feng, who also attended the conference at that time, discussed the problem with personnel concerned on one hand and broadly solicited the views of the workers on the other. He also reported the matter to the Party committee and listened to the views of the Party committee members. Finally the Party committee adopted a resolution and the new design was quickly put into production.

2. The Party committee upheld the principle of from the masses and to the masses when it made decisions and made investigation and study throughout the entire course of the enforcement of the system of democratic centralism. Members of the Party committee regularly took problems to be discussed by the Party committee and problems being disputed deep among the masses to conduct investigation and study. Then their correct views were concentrated before decisions were made and carried out by all.

At a Party committee meeting for the discussion of the work of consolidation and strengthening of enterprise management held in June this year with an emphasis on the improvement of the quality of products there were dissenting views. Thus the Party committee of the plant organized members of the standing committee to convene more than ten separate investigation and study meetings to solicit broadly the views of old workers, cadres and technicians.

A review by the employees of the plant with reference to the history of the struggle between the two lines in the plant revealed that whenever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was carried out the output and quality went up and whenever they were interfered with by the revisionist line production was affected. The Party committee of the plant conducted line education in depth for employees of the entire plant in combination with the summing up of experience and also developed revolutionary competition with emphasis laid on the quality of printed summer cloths. After a 3-month struggle they created the lowest rate in history of rejects and of shrinkage. And the product was warmly welcomed by the masses.

3. The Party committee firmly uphold the principle of "Collective leadership and individual responsibility should be equally emphasized." It demands every member of the committee to uphold the Party's collective leadership voluntarily as well as to develop their initiative and creativeness in

the work for which they are individually responsible and to do their work realistically and well.

In the past, a deputy secretary of this plant responsible for production carried out the wrong line when he served as the superintendent of the plant and was criticized by the masses. As a result, he became timid in his work. The secretary of the Party committee held a heart-to-heart talk with him and used his own experience to help him correct his attitude toward the masses and toward himself. Subsequently he struggled against selfishness and impure ideas, developed the spirit of continuing the revolution and became active and responsible toward his work.

During the penetrating development of the movement of learning from Tach'ing and of economy and production-increase in the plant this year, he made a proposal to the Party committee for the inspection and repair of equipment, examination of the production processes, unification of operations and correct handling. The Party committee adopted his proposal and decided to let him take a group of old workers and technicians to conduct a general examination on various relevant problems, to mobilize the masses and to solve the problems one by one. Such work helped to perfect the system of post responsibility, the operational regulations, the system of quality inspection, etc. As a result, equipment was kept in much better condition than before.

4. The Party committee correctly handles well the following three relations:

First, the Party committee correctly handles the relation between the majority and the minority. When the principle of the minority obeying the majority was introduced, it paid special attention to listening to the views of the minority. Even when the views of the minority were not totally correct, it still tried its best to adopt the parts that were reasonable.

Second, the Party committee correctly handles affirmative and negative questions. When the Party committee studies a question it adopts correct views and rejects the erroneous views. All Party committee members take a correct attitude toward normal happenings.

Third, the Party committee correctly handles the relation between the overall situation and the local situation. Party committee members must establish the viewpoint of looking at the overall situation before they can perform the various tasks of the Party committee well. When the Party committee discusses problems it always pays attention to acquainting everyone with the situation so as to make its members serve the overall situation from their individual posts and closely combine departmental work with the work of the whole.

* * *

RURAL CADRES

## Party Committee of T'ung Hsien Holds Reading Classes To Train Study Instructors To Help Rural Cadres Read Books and Learn Seriously

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 10, 1972)

(NCNA) How should we help rural cadres to read books and learn better? Measures adopted by the CCP committee of T'ung hsien, Peking municipality, to achieve this aim was to hold reading classes before organizing the cadres to read a Marxist-Leninist work so that some of the cadres could study it ahead of the rest and could then serve as instructors and help the broad masses of cadres in their study later. Practice during the past year or so demonstrated that this measure was very effective for pushing forward the study movement throughout the hsien.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Congress, the broad masses of cadres in T'ung hsien have been seriously reading Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books according to Chairman Mao's instruction, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." However, as a result of their low cultural standard and poor foundation in theory, many rural cadres encountered difficulties in the course of study. In order to better push forward the development of the study movement, beginning from June last year the hsien Party committee has selected a group of cadres from basic level units every time before organizing all the cadres in the hsien to study a Marxist-Leninist work and operated short-term reading classes to help them study the work. In the reading classes the students study mainly the full text of the works and study by themselves. On this basis, teachers of theory are invited to give them relatively systematic instructions so that the students may learn about the historical background and spiritual essence of the work.

Eight of such reading classes have been held in T'ung hsien during the past year or so and a total of more than 200 cadres have attended them. After their return to their own units, these cadres act as students as well as teachers. They study the work assigned to them together with the cadres of their units, actively engage in instruction work and become study backbones of their units. In this way an army of spare-time instructors has been established gradually.

Since rural work is not performed in fixed places and working personnel are scattered, units in T'ung hsien generally adopt the method of scattered, private study, periodic discussion, and classroom instructions in organizing the cadres to read and study. To realistically perform instruction work well and effectively, some units have established study instruction teams where comrades responsible for instruction work conduct research and prepare for classes together. The instructors fully prepare themselves for the classes on the basis of problems which the cadres encountered during the course of private study. Then they begin their instruction work and help everybody to understand the original work.

As a result of the instructors' conscientious preparation for the classes, their instructions serve as good guidance for the cadres in their study of the translated works. In the past, many cadres who were of a low cultural standard had difficulty in reading the translated texts, but there was no one to help them. As a result, they studied intermittently and could not persevere for any long period of time. Now whenever they study there are instructors to guide them; consequently their initiative for study becomes greater and greater.

During the past year or so the Party committee of T'ung hsien strengthened its leadership over the study movement throughout the hsien in combination with the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of work style and actively grasped well the work of instruction. This enabled the movement of studying and reading throughout the hsien to develop incessantly and penetratingly. At present the broad masses of cadres in the hsien have widely completed the study of several Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works. Reading and studying has further elevated the broad masses of cadres' standard in Marxist theory and their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

As a result of his low standard in theory, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee of Hukochuang commune was poor in grasping work in the past because he failed to look beyond his work. But since last year he has been studying translated Marxist-Leninist texts seriously with the help of instructors. This has elevated his standard in theory and he has found a principle to guide his work.

When he grasped the work of distribution after autumn last year, he first led the cadres of the production brigades and production teams to find out why it was necessary under socialism to uphold the principle of distribution according to work performed and to repudiate various preposterous theories of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i aimed at undermining the Party's policies. This enabled the Party's policy for distribution to be implemented relatively well. As a result, distribution work proceeded faster and better than in previous years.

This year, confronted by an especially severe drought, cadres at various levels in the hsien even more voluntarily implemented Chairman Mao's guideline of "Grasp revolution and promote production," penetrated deep into the first line of production, led the masses to engage in a stubborn struggle against the drought and won a good harvest in agricultural production for the year.

* * *

SCHOOL TEACHERS

## Tutorial Posts Set Up in Wuhan Municipality To Help Middle and Primary Schools Teachers Raise Political and Professional Levels

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 13, 1972)

(NCNA Wuhan, November 12, 1972) Since winter 1971-1972, on the basis of the deep-going unfolding of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, Wuhan municipality has set up posts for tutoring middle and primary school teachers, carried out activities of teaching research, and actively helped the broad masses of teachers to raise their political and professional levels, giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the revolution in secondary and elementary education in the municipality.

In order to meet the needs of the deep-going development of the revolution in education, the broad masses of teachers of middle and primary schools in Wuhan municipality urgently demand raising their political and professional levels. At the request of the teachers, the relevant leading departments of the municipal level set up the municipal- and ch'ü-level posts for tutoring the teachers and put them under the leadership of the Party committees of the municipal and ch'ü bureaus of culture and education. The tutorial posts in various ch'ü also set up various branches for tutorials on different subjects to study. These branches carry out activities every week during the time specified.

After these tutorial posts were set up, a network of tutoring on various subjects of study has been formed, extending from the municipal level to the ch'ü level. Teachers coming from different schools and teaching the same subject of study often gather together to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and conduct experiments on teaching reform.

In Wuch'ang, Ch'iaok'ou, Hanyang, Chiangban and Chiangan and other ch'ü, on the basis of the revolutionary mass criticism conducted in various schools, meetings have been held in the form of revolutionary mass criticism to exchange experience in teaching such subjects as politics, the Chinese language, mathematics, foreign languages, history and geography, and revolutionary mass criticism is carried out penetratingly in the spheres of teaching of various subjects of study. This gives an impetus to the unfolding of the mass movement of teaching reform.

The tutorial post of each subject of study selects a school as a key point with which it maintains close ties. It often joins the teachers in teaching activities, so as to organize activities of research on teaching reform in relation to problems existing in common in the reform of teaching of various subjects of study.

The municipal tutorial post carried out in Shuikuchu Middle School a city-wide experiment on the teaching of "Reply to the Trotskyites," an essay by

Lu Hsün. The teachers taught this lesson in reference to the realities of the current movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, explaining the realistic significance of the study of this essay, and analyzing the structure of this essay, its method of expression and its linguistic characteristics. The students said that, after hearing this lecture, they not only were enlightened ideologically but also built up their ability to read and write. After a lesson, the tutorial post organized the teachers to conduct mass rating and summing up. On this basis, the teachers in various ch'ü continued to make experiments on teaching, so as to accumulate experience.

After these tutorial posts were set up, experimental teaching of ordinary subjects of study is conducted three to five times on varying scales, giving an impetus to the continuing development of reform of teaching.

In order to solve further the problems of "three separations" in teaching and to combine school education closely with three great revolutionary movements, the tutorial posts organize the teachers of various subjects of study in a planned way to pay study visits to factories, villages, army units and scientific research units, or invite the workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary leading cadres, and scientific and technical personnel to make reports on special subjects to the teachers.

The subject of "Fundamental Industrial Knowledge" for middle schools deals partly with the diesel engine. Wuhan Municipal No. 4 Middle School forms ties with Wuhan Diesel Engine Plant. With the help of this plant, the school sets up a workshop for servicing and repairs of diesel engines. After being taught through combination of theory and practice, the students not only understand the principle of structure of the diesel engine, its performance and use, and the way to service and repair it, but also can assemble and dismantle it. The municipal- and ch'ü-level tutorial posts organize the teachers of this subject of study to participate in labor in the workshop of the No. 4 Middle School and to carry out study on the spot. After study, many teachers raise their ability to solve practical problems. This also enables the students to have a better grasp of practical knowledge.

The tutorial posts of various subjects of study organize the teachers to hear reports on special subjects, such as the exploration and multi-purpose utilization of the resources of the Yangtze River, the principle of man-made earth satellites, the use of microorganisms, and the cultivation of plants of fine strains, and promptly include the new achievements and new techniques of socialist construction into the sphere of teaching, so that school teaching may be combined more closely with the three great revolutionary movements.

* * *

## Shench'ih Hsien Committee Organizes Middle and Primary School Teachers By Various Means To Carry Out Activities of Professional Advancement

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 13, 1972)

(NCNA Taiyuan, November 12, 1972) In order to go on improving the quality of teaching in middle and primary schools, the CCP committee of Shench'ih hsien, Shansi Province, organizes the teachers of middle and primary schools of the whole hsien by various means to carry out activities of professional advancement, and leads them to advance along the road of being both red and expert.

When starting to grasp the work of professional advancement for teachers, the Party committee of Shench'ih hsien summed up the experience of a few typical cases and popularized it throughout the hsien, so as to arouse the enthusiasm of the teachers for professional advancement.

In the past two years, the school, which offered 9-year courses and was operated by Yangchiapo brigade, T'ai-p'ingchuang commune, grasped the work of ideological education and professional studies for the teachers in close conjunction with the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in the sphere of teaching, scoring rather good results.

For the purpose of explaining an article clearly to his students, language teacher Hsiao Chi-kuang went seven times to the families of poor and lower-middle peasants to make investigations in his spare time and revised his teaching plan as many times. Thanks to his seriousness in preparing lessons, the subject was taught with spirit and practically and was welcomed by the students and their parents.

Liu Cheng-chung, an old teacher of mathematics of Shench'ih Middle School, has undertaken educational work for more than two decades and has rich experience in teaching. The Party branch of the school helped him in further establishing the idea of "devoting himself to the Party's cause of education." He worked with surging vigor and vitality, imposed stern demands on himself and also on his pupils, making fresh contribution toward improving the quality of the teaching of mathematics.

The hsien committee promptly summed up these advanced deeds, which played a good role among the teachers of the whole hsien.

While organizing the teachers to make professional advancement, this hsien adopted the following three concrete measures:

(1) A network of professional studies and advancement for the teachers was set up. On the basis of laying emphasis on private study, various schools set up professional advancement points, the communes set up professional advancement posts and the hsien also set up professional advancement classes for teachers. With these points, posts and classes set up, a network of professional study and advancement for teachers was set up, so

that the teachers, old and new, might meet together to discuss and solve at any time the knotty and difficult problems they met with in the course of teaching.

(2) The relevant departments of the hsien set up a special organization to guide the teachers in making professional advancement, to popularize promptly the new experience of teaching and the new experience the teachers acquired in the course of making professional advancement, and to solve the new problems arising in the course of teaching and met by the teachers while making professional advancement. In this way, the teachers constantly adhered to the correct orientation while making professional advancement.

(3) Use was made of the holidays to carry out intensive training in professional advancement. Recently, the hsien committee formed nine teaching research groups and set up 15 teachers' classes in the teachers' study session held during the autumn vacation, and selected some of the more experienced teachers to serve as tutors. Through the method of trial lectures by one teacher and holding discussion together, carrying out study repeatedly and going through practice repeatedly, considerably good results were achieved in improving the quality of teaching.

* * *

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

## Leading Members of Poli Hsien Party Committee Humbly and Prudently Guides the People of the Hsien To Go on Winning New Victories

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 13, 1972)

(NCNA Harbin, November 12, 1972) The leading members of the CCP committee of Poli hsien, Heilungkiang Province, make strenuous efforts to study Marxist materialist dialectics. Under the triumphant situation where revolution and production are developing with each passing day, they constantly think about the shortcomings, defects and mistakes in their work and humbly and prudently lead the people of the whole hsien to go on winning new victories.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the cadres and the broad masses of Poli hsien have started studying works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and have penetratingly criticized the revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. The situation of revolution and production develops with each passing day throughout the hsien. Agricultural production has given high yields for many years running.

In 1971, the hsien delivered and sold to the state 14 million catties of grain more than it did in 1965, the year before the great cultural revolution. In this situation of victory, some leading members became conceited and complacent.

In view of this ideological tendency, the hsien leading group, after criticizing revisionism penetratingly, carried out rectification and study many times with the fight against arrogance and elimination of complacency as the content. In the light of the actual conditions of their thinking and work, they studied Marxist materialist dialectics and analyzed the reason why agricultural production developed continuously in the hsien during the past few years running but the development was uneven. Some communes had their average per-mow output of grain crops reaching the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," but the per-mow output was no more than 300 catties in many other communes. Three things still "failed to meet with the requirements" in agricultural production: Irrigated acreage was small because construction of water conservation projects failed to meet the requirements; the level of manure application was low because accumulation and making of manure failed to meet the requirements; the old habits of extensive farming had not been changed because scientific farming failed to meet the requirments. These impeded the further development of agricultural production.

After making this analysis in the light of realities, all comrades came to realize that if they did not have dialectics in mind and confined their scope to achievements and could not see the defects and problems in work,

their improvements would be impeded, and this would even bring unnecessary damage to revolutionary work.

After rectification and study, the leading members of Poli hsien became rather conscious in applying the "one divided into two" viewpoint in summing up experience whenever a task had been accomplished and an achievement made. While confirming the achievements made, they laid emphasis on studying and solving the defects and problems in work.

A few years ago, due to the influence of ultra-"Left" ideas, pig raising in this hsien developed slowly and was even on a downward trend. Last year, the leading comrades propagandized extensively to the masses of commune members the series of Chairman Mao's directives on the development of pig raising, and conscientiously implemented the Party's policy, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the commune members for pig raising. Many of the families of commune members each raised a few pigs, and the production teams generally set up collective pig farms. By the end of last year, the whole hsien had 20,000 pigs more than it had in the preceding year.

In the face of this achievement, the hsien leading group did not feel complacent but looked at the problems through the "one divided into two" viewpoint and sent a leading cadre to the basic level at the head of an investigation group to investigate conditions and find shortcomings. During the investigation, they discovered that some production team had propagandized the concrete policy of pig raising but did not implement this policy fully. Upon discovering this problem, the hsien committee promptly summed up and popularized the advanced experience of Tunghsing brigade, Hengshu commune, in conscientiously carrying out the concrete policy of pig raising and making each commune member raise at least one pig, and extensively educated the commune and brigade cadres in the meaning of the full materialization of the policy, thereby further pushing the development of pig raising.

According to statistics, in the first ten days in September of this year, the whole hsien raised more than 121,000 pigs, representing an increase of more than 5,000 pigs as against the number of pigs raised during the whole of last year.

The leading members of Poli hsien committee constantly pay attention to their own shortcomings, defects and mistakes and humbly seek opinions from other people, thereby strengthening the unity of the leading group. They advance in step in leading the people of the hsien to win new victories.

Chang Pao, secretary of the hsien committee, formerly worked most of his time in office. After being transferred to this hsien, he, being unfamiliar with the rural conditions here, felt that this was a shortcoming in himself. Accordingly, he learned humbly from the cadres and the masses and often went deeply into reality to investigate conditions. Whenever a major problem needed decision, he paid attention to developing democracy and sought opinions from various quarters, especially dissenting opinions.

In June of this year, on the basis of the analysis of insect eggs made by posts for prevention and forecast of insect pests injurious to farm crops in various localities, the hsien leadership discovered that the borers occurring this year were densely distributed and moreover would affect the farm crops over vast areas. At that moment, Chang Pao intended to ask for a greater supply of insecticide from the higher level. When the hsien committee discussed the problem of insect pest control, some of the leading members disagreed with the demand for greater supplies of insecticide from the higher level. They held that the masses had good experience in artificial extermination of insects, that the method of combining chemical and mechanical extermination of insects with the manual extermination of insects should be adopted, and that it was possible to exterminate the insect pest no matter how serious it might be as long as the masses were fully relied upon. Chang Pao humbly accepted this opinion and came to understand that this opinion was more correct than his, and so he changed his opinion.

After discussion, the hsien committee immediately organized the standing committee members to go separately to the basic level to seek opinions from the commune and brigade cadres and the masses on the one hand and to sum up the experience of the masses in artificial extermination of insects on the other hand. The whole hsien carried out large-scale mass activities of insect extermination. In only 6 to 7 days, the insect pest was exterminated, guaranteeing normal growth of the farm crops.

* * *

EXPORT TRADE FAIR

## China's 1972 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Closes in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 15, 1972)

china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair closed here today.

in the past month, the fair drew more than 23,000 foreign friends, overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao who came to discuss trade or on visit. they were from over 100 countries and regions in the five continents. the number of visitors exceeded that of any previous fair. trade discussions were brisk and the volume of transactions concluded showed a marked increase over that of the spring fair.

this mirrored the expansion of friendly exchanges between the chinese and other peoples, and the continuous development of trade between china and other countries and regions on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and exchanging what one has for what one needs.

more friends from trade circles of developing countries in asia, africa and latin america attended the fair than before. there was also a record number of visitors from europe, north america and oceania. many businessmen came from countries which have not yet established diplomatic relations with china and have no trade exchange with the country for many years.

spurred by the great proletarian cultural revolution, china's industry and agriculture have developed steadily, thus enabling china to increase its export. compared with the spring fair, the autumn fair registered a big increase in business transactions in metals, minerals, cereals, foodstuffs, edible oils, local produce, animal products, light industrial products, textiles, chemical products and machinery. traditional export items such as mineral products, raw silk, ceramics, bristles, casings, lacquer, tung oil, feather, resin, furs, leather products, carpets, tea, sundry goods, sweet meat, wines and spirits, marine products and canned goods sold well. there was also a general increase in the number of orders for such internationally renowned items as carvings of ivory, jade, stone, wood and shells, ink slabs, cloisonne, and other items of handicraft art, antiques, as well as new products of tailing and jewellery.

in kwangchow, the guests visited factories, rural people's communes, schools, hospitals and scenic spots and attended theatrical performances and sports exhibitions. they praised the chinese people's vigorous spirit and the development of china's construction work. the people of kwangchow expressed thanks to the foreign friends for their friendly feelings.

a grand reception was held this evening to mark the close of the fair. over 4,600 foreign friends, overseas chinese, compatriots from hongkong and macao, and members of the working staff of the fair attended the reception. chen yu, director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the reception. he said that the 1972 autumn fair was a complete success. with the constant development of china's foreign relations and socialist construction, the friendship between the chinese people and the people of other countries would be strengthened day by day and trade would develop further, he stressed.

chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, proposed toasts at the reception.

## ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS

### Traditional Handicraft Art Makes New Progress in East China City

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 15, 1972)

more than forty kinds of traditional handicrafts, including embroidery, silk tapestry, brocades with ancient designs, carpets, art carvings, sandalwood fans, mounted paintings, chinese musical intruments and reproductions of chinese traditional paintings are being produced at a new artistic level in soochow, an east china city known for its art handicrafts.

a piece of embroidery, three by four point five meters in size, was recently completed. it presents a host of flowers in blossom, suggesting the blooming of china's socialist construction. the women artisans used more than one thousand shades of silk threads and a variety of stitches.

efforts have been made by the city's leading bodies to develop the traditional craftsmanship. arrangements were made for veteran artists to pass on their traditional skills. more than 500 graduates from middle schools were trained. the forms of instruction included the master-apprentice method, regular courses and sparetime application. a comprehensive establishment called the soochow art handicraft studio was set up late last year. it has experienced artists and craftsmen in all branches. the studio aims to revive lost skills, as well as turn out traditional articles.

the city's artists and craftsmen regularly visit factories and rural communes to give better presentation of the life of the working people in their works. in designing the embroidery for the "red flag canal", the workers of the soochow embroidery workshop went to linhsien, honan province, where this famous water conservancy project is located. the embroidery captures the bright stream of water winding its way down the mountain to the fields. in colouring and stitch work, the artists introduced bold reform while retaining traditions. it was a favourite of visitors when it was exhibited.

workers of the soochow national musical instruments factory made trips to mountain and border regions where they called on local inhabitants to study national musical instruments. they turned out more than 30 kinds, including a new two-stringed chinese violin and a pai-sheng bamboo musical instrument, consisting of 51 pipes of varying lengths.

## EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

### East China Brigade Achieves Record Harvest in Drought Year

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Nov. 15, 1972)

a production brigade in shantung province offset a prolonged drought to achieve a record grain harvest of 1,460 tons this year. the irrigation projects built over the years supplied 12,000 cubic metres of water to every hectare of growing crop, which yielded 7.8 tons, or 1.2 tons over the 1971 yield.

situated in a mountainous area in southeastern shantung province, east china, lichiachai village of chunan county was commended in 1957 by chairman mao. he said: "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains. lichiachai is a fine example." inspired by this, the peasants have been working hard ever since to make their land more productive. over the past fifteen years, they put in a total of four million work days in excavating 6.4 million cubic metres of earth and rock to flatten 11 hilltops and fill in 300 gullies. this transformed large tracts of hillslope land into high yield terraced plots. the uncultivated slopes and rock-strewn banks of streams were afforested to prevent flooding of farmland during heavy downpours.

in their mass campaign to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, members of the brigade stepped up their efforts after 1964. working in the slack winter months for two years, they constructed two

reservoirs with a total capacity of 2.4 million cubic metres. ten kilometres of irrigation canals and countless smaller projects were built later. a 160 metre-long wall built underground across a dry river bed created a subterranean lake that supplied the land with 400,000 cubic metres of water. by 1970, more than 80 per cent of the brigade's farmland was brought under irrigation.

with their political consciousness raised further through education in ideology and political line in 1971, the brigade members built a project that lifts reservoir water 67 metres to irrigate large areas of hilltop cropland. using rocks and materials obtained locally, they constructed an irrigation canal with aqueducts spanning 16 gullies.

the brigade's farmland is now served by six reservoirs and more than 30 ponds with a total capacity of 4.4 million cubic metres of water. 86 wells have been sunk. today, well over 90 per cent of the farmland has become highly productive, thanks to irrigation.

during two rainless months last spring, the land was adequately watered before sowing started. the wheat crop was irrigated five times. a summer drought came in the wake of the dry spring, but the crops thrived because of an ample supply of water. rice on hilltop terraces yielded over five tons per hectare.

**********
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
**********

CHINA AND ALBANIA

## Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Arrives in Luta

(NCNA-English Luta, Nov. 14, 1972)

the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania arrived in luta from shenyang by special plane this afternoon. the leader of the delegation is beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, and deputy leaders of the delegation are hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army. the delegation is being accompanied by chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee.

accompanying the delegation to luta was also albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo.

welcoming the albanian comrades-in-arms at the airport were leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in luta, the municipal revolutionary committee and local departments concerned, including liu teh-tsai, kan wei-chu, yeh yin-ting, hsuan shih-ming, tu po, niu ming-hsuan, sun liang-ping, huang lu and tsai ke-teh.

when balluku and other albanian comrades stepped down the plane, liu teh-tsai and other comrades went forward and cordially shook hands with them to express welcome.

liu teh-tsai, a leading member of the p.l.a. units stationed in luta, gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms. present at the banquet were comrade chen hsi-lien and leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed here and the luta municipal revolutionary committee, and director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence chai cheng-wen who is accompaning the delegation here.

comrades liu teh-tsai and balluku toasted the constant consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship between the two parties, the two peoples and the two armies of china and albania.

## Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Visits Lushun Port

(NCNA-English Luta, Nov. 15, 1972)

beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army, and the other members of the albanian friendship military delegation visited lushun port today. they received a warm welcome from commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed there.

accompaning the guests were chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units and chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and liu teh-tsai, a leading member of the p.l.a. units stationed in luta.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo also went on the visit.

the port of lushun was alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and albania. red flags fluttered in the port and a streamer hung on a vessel read: "a warm welcome to the albanian friendship military delegation". when balluku and other albanian comrades arrived, p.l.a. commanders and fighters in neat formation gave them a warm welcome. the albanian comrades-in-arms then inspected warships in the company of chen hsi-lien and other chinese comrades.

the delegation attended a soiree today.

## Chinese Youth Delegation Back from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

the chinese youth delegation led by lu yu-lan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hopei provincial committee, returned here by air this afternoon after attending the sixth congress of the union of working youth of albania and making a friendly tour of albania.

it was greeted at the airport by jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of

departments concerned ou tang-liang, mao pao-chung, chang chuan-chung and chu liang.

present were jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here, and other embassy officials.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Finance Minister Receives Chinese Bank Delegation

(NCNA-English Algiers, Nov. 14, 1972)

ismail mahroug, algerian minister of finance, this afternoon received chiao pei-hsin, head of the delegation of the bank of china and all other members.

present on the occasion were aoufi, secretary-general of the ministry of finance, and other officials of the ministry.

in the evening, minister ismail mahroug gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation. secretary-general aoufi, governor of the central bank of algeria mostafai and others were present.

hou te-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim, and hsu feng, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy here also attended.

the reception and dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Ambassador to China Gives Dynasty Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

jacques groothaert, ambassador of the kingdom of belgium to china, and his wife, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the belgian dynasty day.

among the guests were vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-minister wang shu-sheng of national defence, vice-

minister chou hua-min of foreign trade, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and leading members of chinese departments, including yao hsiao-cheng, lai ta-yuan, chou jung-kuo, ting hsueh-sung, chou pei-yuan and wang wen-lin.

groothaert and chi peng-fei toasted the daily development of the good relations between china and belgium and friendship between the two peoples.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

## CHINA AND BRITAIN

### Chiao Kuan-hua Arrives in London

(NCNA-English London, Nov. 14, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister of the people's republic of china, arrived here tonight for an official visit to britain.

he was met at the airport by sir david scott fox, special representative of british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and richard evans, head of the far east department of the foreign office.

present also were sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, pei chien-chang and pen jun-min, counsellors, and other diplomats, of the chinese embassy.

## CHINA AND CANADA

### Chinese Scientists' Delegation Visits Toronto

(NCNA-English Toronto, Nov. 13, 1972)

the chinese scientists' delegation arrived at vancouver today from toronto.

during their stay in toronto, the chinese scientists visited the university of toronto and other places, where they were welcomed.

on november 10, the chinese delegation visited the university of toronto, the alma mater of dr. norman bethune, the great friend of the chinese people. when the chinese scientists arrived at the main building of the

university, they were warmly greeted by dr. j.r. evans, president of the university. accompanied by the host, the chinese scientists visited the president's office where an album of photographs on dr. bethune's work and life in the liberated area of china in 1930 was displayed. the album was presented to the university by the chinese medical college in 1966.

president evans gave a brief account about the history and development of the university. he and other leading members of the university posed with the chinese guests for photographs. the chinese scientists then visited the banting and best medical institute and laboratories. the canadian scientists congratulated the chinese scientists on their successful synthesia of insulin.

that evening, president evans gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation.

among those present at the dinner were a.w. gillespie, minister of state for science and technology, j.h. sword and a.g. rankin, vice-presidents of the university, and principals, provosts and deans of various colleges and faculties of the university. president evans, minister gillespie, head of the delegation pei shih-chang, and professor chien wei-chang who graduated from the university of toronto 30 years ago spoke at the dinner. they reviewed with satisfaction the development of the friendly relations between the peoples and scientists of the two countries and expressed the conviction that the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples and scientists of canada and china would be further strengthened.

on november 11, the chinese scientists' delegation visited the university of waterloo which was established in 1958. b.c. mathews, president, and other leading members of the university discussed the university's cooperative educational programmes with the chinese scientists in a friendly and lively atmosphere. president mathews gave a luncheon to welcome the chinese guests.

professor jack wilson, president of the royal society of camuda and principal of the erindale college of the university of toronto, gave a home dinner last evening to welcome the chinese scientists. professor and mrs. wilson, and their daughter and son-in-law, who had all visited china, received the chinese guests as old friends.

the chinese delegation yesterday visited the welland canal traffic control centre at saint catherine city and the well-known niagara falls.

## CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

### Ethiopian Journalists Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

a seven-member journalists delegation from ethiopia led by tegegne yetesha-work, general manager of the press department of the ministry of information, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chinese journalistic circles.

meeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of peking press circles and other quarters, including teng kang, pan fei, wang chen, lan tzu-an and tai lin-feng. on hand were also mulugeta estephanos and tamam abdul kader, first secretaries of the ethiopian embassy here.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on november 13 and visited china's export commodities fair in the city before its departure for peking.

## FOREIGN AMBASSADORS

### Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Ambassadors of Lebanon, Netherlands, Turkey and Rwanda to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, this evening met separately with elie j. boustany, first lebanese ambassador to china, and his wife; jan vixseboxse, first ambassador of the netherlands to china, and his wife; muri eren, first turkish ambassador to china, and his wife; and kabanza innocent, first rwandan ambassador to china.

present at the meetings were foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and interpreters chi tsung-hua and tang wen-sheng.

## CHINA AND FRANCE

### Delegation of Bank of China Leaves Paris for Algeria

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 13, 1972)

the delegation of the bank of china led by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank, left here today for algeria after concluding its friendly visit to france.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by representatives of the french centre for foreign trade, banque nationale de paris, societe generale, credit lyonnais, banque franco-roumaine and banque de l'union europeenne. chang keng-ho, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy to france, was also present.

during its stay in france, the delegation had broad contacts and friendly conversations with representatives of the french foreign ministry, ministry of economic affairs and finance, and 21 banks. accompanied by representatives of the parties concerned, it also visited factories and farms. the mayors of marseilles and lyons met the delegation during its visit to the two cities.

chang keng-ho, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in france, had given a reception on the visit of the delegation.

## CHINA AND IRAN

### Chinese Ambassador Fetes Iranian Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Teheran, Nov. 15, 1972)

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of iranian prime minister amir abbas hoveyda, who had accompanied her imperial majesty shahbanou farah pahlavi in the visit to china last september.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the dinner. the prime minister and the ambassador toasted the contribution made by shahbanou farah pahlavi during her china visit to the strengthening of the friendship between china and iran. they also reviewed the development of the friendly relations and the growth of mutual exchanges between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations last year.

counsellor wang ching-jung and commercial counsellor pi yi-ming of the chinese embassy were present on the occasion.

earlier, the chinese ambassador had entertained other members of her imperial majesty's entourage in the china trip, including abdol azim valian, minister of cooperatives and rural affairs; mrs. farokhrou parsai, minister of education; karim pasha bahadori, private secretary of the shahbanou; lt. general mohsen hasheminejad, special military adjutant to the shahbanou; and arsalane nayernouri, minister-counsellor of the foreign ministry.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Visiting Delegation from Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, liao cheng-chih, president of the association, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the association, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the japan-china friendship delegation of various circles sent by the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

leader of the delegation is umeichi adachi, standing director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and secretary general is yoriko miura.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua, chang yu and li fu-teh.

### Seeds of Sino-Japanese Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

an impressive ceremony was held recently at peking hotel here at which visiting japanese friends presented four fresh lotus seeds to a peking department.

these seeds were gathered from a plant grown from one of the four ancient seeds presented 54 years ago by dr. sun yat-sen to his neighbour takashi tanaka in japan.

at the peking hotel ceremony, writer hiroki tominari, leader of the visiting literary delegation from yamaguchi prefecture of japan, clasped the hands of a chinese friend and said: "we send the lotus seeds back to their homeland as a symbol of friendship between the people of japan and china. we sincerely hope that they will germinate and blossom into flowers of japan-china friendship."

there is a moving story behind the four lotus seeds. our great revolutionary forerunner dr. sun yat-sen arrived in japan in early summer 1918. he lived in shimonoseki of yamaguchi prefecture and his neighbour mr. takashi tanaka gave him considerate help. grateful to mr. tanaka, dr. sun yat-sen presented him with four ancient lotus seeds unearthed in china. mr. takashi tanaka kept these seeds as a symbol of friendship between the people of the two countries. mr. tanaka died in 1935 and his family took good care of the seeds.

when a family member of mr. takashi tanaka read in newspapers in 1960 that ancient lotus seed could still germinate under proper care, he entrusted the four seeds to a friend for cultivation. one of the seeds germinated, grew up, burst into bloom and bore fruit.

writer kaoru furukawa, a member of the visiting literary delegation from yamaguchi prefecture, covered the story and wrote an article entitled "lotus from sun wen" in a japanese journal.

in october when the literary delegation from yamaguchi prefecture was preparing for its visit to china, mr. takashi tanaka's son, a medical doctor, selected four lotus seeds and asked the delegation to bring them to the chinese people.

the four treasured lotus seeds will be grown in chungshan park in the heart of peking. in return, the park selected 20 peony seeds to dr. tanaka in the hope that the friendship between the people of china and japan, who have a 2,000-year-old history of friendly intercourse and cultural exchange, would last from generation to generation.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

## Chinese Government Respects and Supports Latin American Countries' Just Proposition for Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Latin America, Declares Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, stated yesterday that the chinese government respects and supports the just proposition of the latin american countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america. he declared solemnly on behalf of the chinese government: "china will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear latin american countries and the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone, nor will china test, manufacture, produce, stockpile, install or deploy nuclear weapons in these countries or in this zone, or send her means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and territorial air space of latin american countries."

minister chi peng-fei made the statement in a note of reply to the note of october 5 from his excellency mr. eugenio anguiano, mexican ambassador to china. minister chi peng-fei's note was handed to ambassador anguiano by assistant minister of foreign affairs chang wen-chin yesterday.

minister chi peng-fei's note reads in full as follows:

his excellency mr. eugenio anguiano,
ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the
united states of mexico to china
your excellency,

i have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note of october 5, 1972 and to reply as follows on the question of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america to which it refers:

the united states of mexico and other latin american countries have proposed the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america and asked the countries possessing nuclear weapons to sign additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america and to make a pertinent undertaking regarding the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone. the chinese government respects and supports the just proposition of mexico and other latin american countries and agrees to the basic contents of this protocol.

at present certain countries possessing huge numbers of nuclear weapons are still pursuing a policy of nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat against non-nuclear countries

and zones. they not only have stationed nuclear forces and established nuclear bases on the territories of other countries, but are constantly sending their airplanes, warships or other means of delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territorial air space and territorial sea of other countries, posing a grave threat to the peace and security of these countries and zones. in view of this, the chinese government proposes for consideration the inclusion of the following provisions in addition to the present provisions of additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america: (1) dismantling of all foreign military bases in latin america; and (2) prohibition of the passage of all means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons through the territory, territorial sea or territorial air space of latin american countries.

the chinese government has always firmly stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and held that, as the first step, all nuclear countries should undertake not to use nuclear weapons, particularly not to use them against non-nuclear countries. the chinese government has repeatedly declared that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. as a specific undertaking regarding the nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america, i now declare solemnly on behalf of the chinese government: china will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear latin american countries and the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone, nor will china test, manufacture, produce, stockpile, install or deploy nuclear weapons in these countries or in this zone, or send her means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and territorial air space of latin american countries. i believe that this undertaking of the chinese government is in conformity with the proposition and basic demand of the latin american countries.

it is necessary to point out at the same time that both the preamble of the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america and that of additional protocol ii affirm the resolutions of the united nations general assembly on the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the partial nuclear test ban treaty, to which latter two treaties china has always been opposed. it is solely under compulsion that china has been developing nuclear weapons, and she is doing so entirely for defensive purposes and for breaking the nuclear monopoly and proceeding from there to eliminate nuclear weapons. certain countries possessing huge numbers of nuclear weapons are precisely making use of the above-mentioned two treaties in an attempt to establish their nuclear monopoly, nuclear superiority and nuclear hegemony in the world. since the chinese government takes exception to these two treaties, it is in no position to sign additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin

america. but this definitely does not hinder the chinese government from supporting the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone and making the above-mentioned undertaking regarding it. the chinese government is ready to continue to work together with the latin american countries for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

the chinese government hopes that its position will have the full understanding of the united states of mexico and the other latin american countries. the mexican government is requested to convey china's above-mentioned position to all the governments parties to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america.

i avail myself of this opportunity to express to your excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed) chi peng-fei
minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

peking, november 14, 1972

CHINA AND MALTA

**Maltese Prime Minister Meets Chinese Ambassador and Chinese Technicians**

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

maltese prime minister mintoff met chinese ambassador to malta liu pu, head of chinese technicians' general study team chang wen-cheng and others working in malta on november 13 at the prime minister's office, according to a report from valletta.

prime minister mintoff had a friendly and cordial talk with the chinese ambassador and chinese technicians.

present on the occasion were paul xuereb, maltese minister of trade, industry, agriculture and tourism, winstin ablea, prime minister's parliamentary secretary, dr. edgar mizze, crown advocate-general, joe camilleri, the prime minister's private secretary and secretary to the cabinet, maurice ablea, the economic secretary to the prime minister, and john calleja, general manager of the malta drydock corporation.

## CHINA AND MAURITANIA

### Chou En-lai, Ku Ming, Ho Ying, Chen Mu-hua Meet Mauritanian Government Delegation Led by Minister Sidya

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, this evening met with mohamed ould cheikh sidya, minister of planning and research, and all members of the government delegation of the islamic republic of mauritania he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

members of the delegation present at the meeting were: cheikh benani youba, director of agriculture; moulaye abdel moumine, director of health; le troher ould moukhteiri yves, deputy director of planning; and sow mohamed deina, director of maritime establishment of nouakchott.

present was mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly.

present were also leading members and staff members of chinese departments, including chen hsien, chou chueh, lu hsueh-chien, sun shu-ping, liu mei-ting, kao ming-ching, chi tsung-hua, mu wen and chao ching-tien.

### Mauritanian Minister of Planning and Research Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1972)

mohamed ould cheikh sidya, minister of planning and research of mauritania, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were ku ming, vice-minister of the chinese state planning commission, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

in his speech, minister sidya noted that the mauritanian government delegation was warmly welcomed on its visit to china. this reflects the friendly relations between the two governments and the two peoples of mauritania and china. he said: the talks between the two sides were successful thanks to the friendship between the peoples. he expressed

the confidence that the cooperation between mauritania and china will develop and expand in accordance with the aspirations and interest of the two peoples.

ku ming said that the visit of the mauritanian government delegation had made beneficial contribution to the further promotion of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and mauritania and of the friendship between the two peoples. he asked the distinguished guests to convey, upon their return, the friendly wishes and deep feelings of the chinese government and people to the mauritanian government and people.

present were also leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo, chen hsien, chou chueh, lu hsueh-chien, chen erh-tung, sun shu-ping, liu mei-ting and kao ming-ching.

present were all members of the mauritanian government delegation led by minister sidya, mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly and embassy officials.

## Mauritanian Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

the mauritanian government delegation led by mohamed ould cheikh sidya, minister of planning and research, left peking by special plane this morning for a visit to southern parts of china after concluding its visit to peking. the delegation is accompanied by ku ming, vice-minister of the chinese state planning commission.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo, chou chueh, lu hsueh-chien, sun shu-ping, liu mei-ting, kao ming-ching and others.

also accompanying minister sidya and the other distinguished mauritanian guests on their tour are chen hsien, a leading member of chinese department concerned, and mohamed ould sidi aly, mauritanian ambassador to china.

mauritanian embassy officials were also present.

## CHINA AND MEXICO

### Mexican Medical and Social Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

a 12-member mexican medical and social delegation led by carlos campillo sainz, under secretary for health and public assistance, arrived here from kwangchow by air today. it is paying a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of public health of the people's republic of china.

the guests were welcomed at the airport by hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of public health, and leading members of various departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including chen teh-ho, chuang pu-sheng, wu chieh-ping, lu chih-chun, yueh mei-chung, wu chih-chung and wang ta-wan.

present was mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano.

hsieh hua gave a banquet this evening in honour of the mexican guests.

## CHINA AND NEPAL

### Nepalese Prime Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, and madame bista arrived here from kunming by special plane this afternoon.

tens of thousands of people lined the main streets of peking to welcome the distinguished guests from this friendly neighbour of china's. they expressed the profound friendly feelings of the chinese people for the nepalese people.

prime minister and madame bista have come to pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government. they were accorded a warm welcome at the airport by premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-chairman ngapo ngawang jigme of the standing committee of the national people's congress, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, and chairman wu teh of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

accompanying prime minister and madame bista on the visit are ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife; major general padma bahadur khatri, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; bharat bahadur pradhan, secretary of the ministry of finance; dor bahadur bista, nepalese consulate-general in lhasa; major singh raj, adc to the prime minister; purushottam lal shrestha, section officer of the ministry of foreign affairs; and gokarna dev pandey, press representative.

a rousing welcome ceremony was held at peking airport which flew the national flags of the kingdom of nepal and china. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. prime minister and madame bista, in the company of premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and n.p.c. vice-chairman ngapo ngawang jigme, reviewed a guard of honour comprising men of the p.l.a. ground, naval and air forces and militiamen before they met the welcoming crowds.

prime minister bista is an intimate friend of the chinese people. he is now making his third visit to china.

the people of the chinese capital today joyfully welcomed the distinguished guests from nepal. along the east and west changan street, a main boulevard in peking, fluttered the national flags of china and nepal and colourful banners and hung streamers with slogans in both chinese and nepalese reading: "long live the friendship between the people of china and nepal exclamation" "firmly support the nepalese people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" when prime minister and madame bista, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, drove past tienanmen square in an open car, the welcomers on the reviewing stands flanking the rostrum in the square spelt out the word "welcome" with flowers. the workers, government functionaries, students and youngsters waved bouquets and colourful streamers and danced joyously to greet the distinguished guests. prime minister and madame bista kept waving to the welcoming crowds. the people praised the friendly relations between china and nepal as a fine example of peaceful coexistence between countries.

madame teng ying-chao greeted the prime minister and his wife at the guest house.

also present at the airport were: hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries han nien-lung.

hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, hsieh pei-yi, teng tung-che, tiao ping-chang, chang pin, li hsueh-shih, kuo lu, wang hsing, chao cheng-hung, wang hai-jung, ma jen-hui, teng kang, tai cheng-yuan, ting hsueh-sung, lu wei-chao, chang shih-chieh, yeh cheng-chang, wang chen, kao chien-chung and hsing jen-hsien.

han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, who made a special trip to kunming to meet the distinguished guests, arrived by the same plane.

also on hand were the delegation of nepal-china friendship society led by poorna bahadur, president of the society; nepalese embassy officials and members of the diplomatic corps in peking.

upon their departure from kunming this morning, prime minister and madame bista and the other distinguished nepalese guests were seen off at the airport by chou hsing, chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife yang yu-ying; wang pi-cheng, commander of the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army and first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; chen kang, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; cha yu-sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. kunming units; and li wei, vice-chairman of the kunming municipal revolutionary committee.

before leaving kunming, the distinguished guests visited an exhibition on the province's industry and communications.

## Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Nepalese Prime Minister and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening warmly welcoming kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, and madame bista and his entourage.

premier chou en-lai and prime minister bista made friendly and heart-warming speeches at the banquet.

the chinese premier said: "under the leadership of his majesty king birendra, the government of the kingdom of nepal and the nepalese people have persisted in the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment laid down by his majesty the late king mahendra, withstood foreign pressures and safeguarded their national independence and state dignity. the chinese government and people greatly admire and appreciate nepal's spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle.".

he said: "the chinese government consistently holds that countries, big or small, should treat each other as equals and that it is absolutely impermissible to carry out aggression, control, interference or subversion against other countries under any pretext. we are firmly opposed to big-nation power politics and hegemonism of the big bullying the small and the strong bullying the weak. we resolutely support the people of nepal and the other peoples of the world in their just struggle against foreign interference and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty."

in his speech, nepalese prime minister bista said: "nepal is a monarchy and china is a socialist republic. history and a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation have made us good neighbours and we live together in peace and harmony."

he said: "since the establishment of diplomatic relations and the signing of the treaty of peace and friendship, the five principles of peaceful coexistence have guided the relations between our two countries. the historic visit of the late king mahendra to china has been another important event in the further growth of our mutual relationship. the boundary treaty signed by our two countries has set a historic example as to how the two countries, having different economic, political and social systems, can live together as good neighbours. it is our firm belief that peaceful coexistence should be the guiding factor in the determination of relations among nations."

the guests include ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife; major general padma bahadur khatri, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; bharat bahadur pradhan, secretary of the ministry of finance; and others in prime minister bista's party; poorna bahadur, president of the nepal-china friendship society, his wife, and the delegation of the nepal-china friendship society he is leading; officials of the nepalese embassy here and other nepalese friends in peking.

attending the banquet were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife lin chia-mei; kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the china-nepal friendship association; chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and his wife hsu han-ping; and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the national flags of nepal and china hung side by side in the banquet hall. the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. the band played tunes of nepalese songs "song of nepal-china friendship" and "the motherland is calling" and chinese songs

"friendship spreads throughout the world", and "great peking".

present at the banquet were also:

hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including han nien-lung, hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, chen mu-hua, chen jen-hung, chen chieh, yu sang, hsieh pei-yi, teng tung-che, tiao ping-chang, chang pin, li hsueh-shih, kuo lu, wang ping-chien, wang hsing, chao cheng-hung, wang hai-jung, ma jen-hui, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, hao liang, wang lei, liu fu, chu mu-chih, wang yi, tai cheng-yuan, wang shou-hsiang, ting hsueh-sung, lu wei-chao, han hsu, chang shih-chieh, yeh cheng-chang, wang chen and mi yung.

present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

## Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

**(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)**

following is the full text of the speech made by chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening at the banquet in honour of nepalese prime minister kirti nidhi bista:

your excellency respected prime minister kirti nidhi bista and mme bista,
distinguished nepalese guests,
friends and comrades,

we are very happy that his excellency prime minister kirti nidhi bista has come to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government, bringing with him the profound friendly sentiments of the nepalese people for the chinese people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express warm welcome to his excellency the prime minister and mme bista and the other distinguished guests from nepal.

nepal is a country with a long history and an ancient culture. the nepalese people are an industrious and courageous people with a glorious tradition of resisting imperialist aggression. under the leadership of his majesty king birendra, the government of the kingdom of nepal and the nepalese people have persisted in the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment laid down by his majesty the late king

mahendra, withstood foreign pressures and safeguarded their national independence and state dignity. the chinese government and people greatly admire and appreciate nepal's spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle. the government and people of the kingdom of nepal have achieved marked successes in developing their national economy and building their country. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice at this and wish the kingdom of nepal continuous new victories on its road of advance.

great changes have taken place in the present world situation. the asian, african and latin american peoples have won a series of new victories in their struggles to win national independence and safeguard state sovereignty. the countries of the third world are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. china and nepal are both developing countries and both belong to the third world. the chinese government consistently holds that countries, big or small, should treat each other as equals and that it is absolutely impermissible to carry out aggression, control, interference or subversion against other countries under any pretext. we are firmly opposed to big-nation power politics and hegemonism of the big bullying the small and the strong bullying the weak. we resolutely support the people of nepal and the other peoples of the world in their just struggle against foreign interference and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty.

friends and comrades,

china and nepal are linked by mountains and rivers and they have been close and friendly neighbours since ancient times. there is a profound traditional friendship between the peoples of china and nepal. since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendship between the two countries has made new progress. the boundary question between the two countries was solved satisfactorily, the treaty of peace and friendship was signed, and economic and technological cooperation and cultural exchanges have been steadily strengthened. the daily developing friendly relations between china and nepal have set a good example of building state relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. his excellency the prime minister has on many occasions spoken highly of the friendly relations between china and nepal and expressed not long ago the confidence that the friendly happy relations subsisting between our two countries would grow stronger in the years ahead. likewise, the chinese government and people cherish dearly their friendship with the nepalese people and will work continuously for its consolidation and development. his excellency the prime minister has paid two previous visits to china, which left deep impressions on us. we are convinced that his excellency's present visit to our country will certainly further increase the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

we wish his excellency prime minister bista complete success in his visit.

now i propose a toast

to the continuous consolidation and development of the friendship between the peoples of china and nepal and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the prosperity of the kingdom of nepal and the well-being of its people,

to the health of his majesty birendra bir bikram shah deva, king of nepal,

to the health of his excellency prime minister kirti nidhi bista and mme bista,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from nepal,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades exclamation

Prime Minister Bista's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, at the welcoming banquet given by premier chou en-lai here this evening:

your excellency respected premier chou en-lai,

i thank your excellency for the kind sentiments of friendship expressed by you for his majesty the king and the people of nepal.

though this is my third visit i have been greatly looking forward to it and i am pleased to say that i have carried pleasant memories of warm hospitality and cordial friendship which i have had the pleasure of enjoying in your great country during previous occasions. this afternoon i am deeply touched by your profound friendship and the warm welcome for which i am grateful to you and to the people of peking.

the friendly relations and geographical proximity between the two countries have enabled us to know each other's culture and way of life. this knowledge of each other has been deepened by history and matured by

experience. this has resulted in each other's understanding and appreciation and has given rise to close friendship and sincere goodwill between our two countries.

nepal is a monarchy and china is a socialist republic. history and a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation have made us good neighbours and we live together in peace and harmony.

since the establishment of diplomatic relations and the signing of the treaty of peace and friendship, the five principles of peaceful coexistence have guided the relations between our two countries. the historic visit of the late king mahendra to china has been another important event in the further growth of our mutual relationship. the boundary treaty signed by our two countries has set a historic example as to how the two countries, having different economic, political and social systems, can live together as good neighbours. it is our firm belief that peaceful coexistence should be the guiding factor in the determination of relations among nations.

we are grateful to the chinese government for their appreciation of our foreign policy of non-alignment.

there have been far-reaching changes in the international situation not only in asia but in the whole world since our last meeting. growing consciousness and tendency among nations to find solution to their outstanding problems by negotiation are clearly discernible in the world today. we, in nepal, admire, mr. premier, the initiative, wisdom and statesmanship shown by the chinese leaders in making efforts to relieve tension and promote international peace and security. another highly important event has been the restoration of the people's republic of china to the united nations. this has made the world organization truly more universal in character and has made it more effective in fulfilling its obligations. it is a matter of great satisfaction to nepal that china under the dynamic leadership of chairman mao tsetung has been scoring great victories.

nepal is a developing country. his majesty king birendra has given a clarion call to the nation to mobilize all resources for development. accordingly we in nepal are placing much greater emphasis today on our economic development. the active and youthful leadership of his majesty the king has inspired us with a fresh vigor and dynamism to the task of nation building. a program to combat hunger and disease, a system of development oriented education, the full mobilization of human resources for economic growth and fixing of national priorities in accordance with this new approach, have aroused new hopes and optimism among our people for better life.

we thankfully appreciate the technical and economic cooperation extended to us by china in building

the important infrastructure for the development such as roads, hydro power station, etc. and for providing us with some of the much needed industries and technical advice. while believing that this kind of economic cooperation can grow further i suggest that there is more scope for the improvement of trade and commerce between nepal and china generally and nepal and the tibetan region of china in particular.

in conclusion, let me ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glasses in proposing a toast for the health and happiness of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, his excellency acting chairman tung pi-wu, his excellency premier chou en-lai and the distinguished members of the diplomatic corps and for the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of china and for the everlasting friendship between nepal and china.

## Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Welcomes Distinguished Nepalese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "warm welcome to the distinguished guests from nepal". the editorial reads:

prime minister kirti nidhi bista of the government of the kingdom of nepal is arriving in china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government. the chinese people joyously and warmly welcome the distinguished guests from nepal, a friendly neighbour.

the nepalese people have a glorious tradition of defying brute force, daring to struggle and resisting imperialist aggression. historically, they had launched many heroic struggles against foreign aggressors. after independence, the nepalese government and people have made remarkable achievements in an unremitting struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national dignity. in international affairs, the nepalese government adheres to a foreign policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and plays a positive role in international activities. the international prestige of the kingdom of nepal is rising day by day.

the peoples of the world always support each other in their just struggles. the peoples of china and nepal have sympathized with and supported each other in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the chinese government and people have always sympathized with and supported the nepalese government and people in their just struggle against foreign intervention and for safeguarding national independence. the nepalese

government and people actively supported the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations and have supported the struggle of the chinese people against the imperialist scheme of creating "two chinas". for this we express our profound gratitude.

at present the international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the peoples of the world. the countries of the third world are playing a bigger and bigger role in international affairs. we have always held that all countries, big or small, should be equal and that the five principles of peaceful co-existence should be the guiding principles for relations between countries. we resolutely oppose the power politics and hegemony of big nations, by which the big bullies the small and the strong oppresses the weak.

china and nepal have been friendly neighbours since ancient times and the peoples of the two countries have a profound traditional friendship. since the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, our friendly relations based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence have been consolidated and developing incessantly. china and nepal have solved their boundary problems smoothly and signed a treaty of peace and friendship. the economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchange between the two countries are developing daily. the growing friendly relations between our two countries have set a good example of peaceful co-existence between countries.

prime minister bista had twice visited china in the past. now he is paying another friendly visit to our country, bringing with him the nepalese people's profound friendship for the chinese people.
we are convinced that the current visit by prime minister bista is bound to make new contributions to the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal. it is our heartfelt wish that the friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples will last for ever.

**Delegation of Nepal-China Friendship Society Feted in Peking**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1972)**

the china-nepal friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet this evening for poorna bahadur, president of the nepal-china friendship society, and madame bahadur and the delegation of the society he is leading.

present at the banquet were chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the china-nepal friendship association; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of organizations concerned wang yun-ju, chang shih-chieh, yeh cheng-chang, kuo tung-chun, chi pao-shu and li jo.

also present were first secretary y.k. silwal and second secretary basudev sharma of the nepalese embassy here, and their wives.

chou chien-jen in his speech praised nepal for its adherence to the foreign policy of neutrality and non-alignment and for the achievements it has achieved in recent years in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and in developing national economy. he spoke highly of the efforts made by the friends in the nepal-china friendship society in promoting the constant development of the friendly relations between the people of the two countries.

in his speech bahadur described the friendship between the nepalese and chinese people as everlasting, towering in the world like the himalayas.

the delegation arrived here by air yesterday evening to a warm airport reception by yang chi and others.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

## Head of Chinese Exhibition Group to Nigeria Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

chen mu, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group to nigeria, returned to peking by air yesterday.

he was greeted at the airport by li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and others.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

## Peking Municipal Friendship Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 14, 1972)

the peking municipal friendship delegation led by liu shao-wen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china, left here for home this afternoon after concluding a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by kang hui won, chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee, han byong hui, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea, li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee, and choe sang muk, director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

during its stay in korea, the delegation visited mangyongdae, former residence of premier kim il sung. it also visited factories, cooperative farms, schools and cultural installations in pyongyang, kaesong, hamhung and sariwon. it was warmly welcomed by the cadres and people wherever it went.

ambassador li yun-chuan gave a dinner yesterday evening on the visit of the delegation. present at the dinner were so chol, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly, kang song san, chief secretary of the w.p.k.

pyongyang municipal committee, kang hui won, chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee, chon myong su, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association.

## CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

### Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Paris

**(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)**

le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, left peking for paris by special plane this morning.

he was seen off at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned liang feng, hsiao huang and kao chien-chung.

present were hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n., nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

present was vasily sergeevich tolstikov, ambassador of the soviet union to china.

## Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

a government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam with le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, as its leader arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china. it was given a warm welcome at the airport by several thousand people of the capital.

deputy leaders of the delegation are ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade, ngo thuyen, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and major general tran sam, vice-minister of national defence. members of the delegation are dinh van tram, nguyen huu le, mai huu ich and le quang tuong.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and wang shu-sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence.

present at the airport were:

thiounn mumm, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and

nguyen van thao, leader, and trinh van dong, deputy leader, of the vietnamese handicraft art visiting group; nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and other officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy here; and vietnamese experts and trainees in peking.

peking airport flew the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and china today. people in their holiday best carried streamers of welcome, waiting for the arrival of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. when vice-premier le thanh nghi and other distinguished vietnamese guests alighted from the plane, vice-premier li hsien-nien and others went up to cordially shake hands with them and embrace them. when the vietnamese comrades-in-arms walked past the welcoming crowds, the airport became a scene of jubilation. people waved flowers and coloured streamers and danced

amid the beating of drums and gongs to express the deep militant friendship of the chinese people for the heroic vietnamese people. people shouted: "firmly support the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "firmly support the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "long live the militant friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

also present were leading members of various departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including shen chien, peng shao-hui, chang ling-pin, hsu pin-chou, chen jui-ting, kuo lu, tu hsing-yuan, wang hsing, hsieh hsin-ho, wang lei and ting hsueh-sung.

## CHINA AND POLAND

### Polish Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Leaves Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1972)**

stanislaw dlugosz, vice-minister of foreign trade of the polish people's republic, and his assistants wound up their friendly visit to china and left peking by train today.

they were seen off at the railway station by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments. on hand were polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak and diplomatic officials of the polish embassy here.

during their stay in china, the polish guests visited the chinese export commodities fair and toured peking, shanghai and kwangchow.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

## Well-Known Swiss Doctors Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1972)

well-known swiss doctors prof. f. saegesser, prof. p. rentchnick, prof. l. eckmann, prof. m. gemperle and mr. andre guex wound up their visit to peking and left here by train this evening for a visit to southern china.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese departments and representatives of peking medical circles, including hsu shou-jen, hsin fu-lu, huang kuo-chun, ku fu-sheng and li pao-jung. on hand was an official of the swiss embassy here.

during their stay in peking, the swiss doctors visited medical institutions and a medical college. they also had academic exchanges with chinese medical workers. swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and his wife hosted a banquet for the swiss doctors.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

## Nationwide Protest in Peru Against US Fishing Law

(NCNA-English Lima, Nov. 13, 1972)

the people in many parts of peru have protested in various forms against the recently promulgated u.s. "fishing law" and voiced their firm resolve to defend peru's maritime right over 200 nautical miles, according to press reports here.

in the capital of lima, the protesters included miners, textile workers, fishermen, peasants, teachers, journalists, students and businessmen. in lima's outskirts alone, nearly 10,000 primary school pupils turned out in the last few days in protest demonstrations.

at a meeting here, a representative of the federation of textile workers declared: "we are prepared to safeguard our national sovereignty at all costs."

in a message to peruvian president juan velasco, the national federation of chambers of commerce of peru vigorously repudiated the u.s. "fishing law" as "an intolerable act of economic aggression which attempts on peru's legitimate right to freely exercise sovereignty and jurisdiction over her territorial waters".

the executive council of the university of san marcos, the largest in the country, declared in a statement that it supports the government in "its steadfast defence of the sovereign and jurisdictional rights over a territorial sea of 200 nautical miles".

the federation of journalists of peru in a statement denounced the u.s. "fishing law" as "a typical act of imperialist aggression and plunder against the developing countries which are striving to preserve the resources in their territorial waters for their rational and legitimate utilisation to the benefit of their people and mankind."

in iquitos, nearly 10,000 students demonstrated on november 11 and reiterated their unshakable determination to defend 200-nautical-mile territorial waters even at the cost of their blood.

the same day, thousands of students in huancayo city attended a meeting held in huamanmarca square at which a speaker declared: "we are not going to let any u.s. law sway our country. we are the masters of our own fate and law."

similar public meetings were held in junin, tarma, jauja and concepcion.

street demonstrations by students in protest against the u.s. "fishing law" also took place in ica on november 11. in hucho, 5,000 workers, students, peasants, housewives and intellectuals demonstrated on the same day.

## Ecuador Captures Another Intruding US Fishing Boat

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

the ecuadorian navy yesterday captured the u.s. fishing boat "city of san diego" which had intruded into ecuador's 200 nautical-mile limit, according to a report from quito.

this is the seventh u.s. fishing boat seized by the ecuadorian navy since november 12. these u.s. fishing boats were seized for having illegally intruded into ecuador's territorial waters after the u.s. government proclaimed its protective "fishing law". under the "fishing law", the u.s. threatens to impose economic sanctions on countries which have seized american fishing boats.

CHINA AND UN

## Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves New York for Britain

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 14, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the united nations general assembly and vice-foreign minister, left new york today for a visit to britain at the invitation of the british government.

the chinese vice-foreign minister and his party were seen off at the airport by raja tridiv roy, chairman of the pakistan delegation to the u.n. general assembly and minister for minorities affairs and tourism, iqbal ahmad akhund, vice-chairman of the pakistan delegation and permanent representative to the united nations, reiz malile, vice-chairman of the albanian delegation and deputy minister for foreign affairs, rako naco, albanian permanent representative to the united nations, ion datcu, romanian permanent representative to the united nations, colin crowe, british permanent representative to the united nations, m.s. weir, counsellor of the british mission to the united nations, and toru nakagawa, chairman of the japanese delegation to the u.n. general assembly.

present also were huang hua, vice-chairman, chen chu and wang jun-sheng, representatives, and other members, of the chinese delegation to the u.n. general assembly.

tang ming-chao, under-secretary-general of the united nations, was also at the airport.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

## Chinese Vice Minister Meets Venezuelan Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)

yu chan, chinese vice-foreign minister, yesterday met and had a friendly conversation with dr. leopoldo diaz bruzual, president of the venezuelan institute of foreign trade, and all members of the venezuelan trade delegation he is leading.

present on the occasion were chen teh-ho, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

**Yu Chan Meets Horst Roeding**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1972)**

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan yesterday met all members of the embassy establishing group led by horst roeding, director of the administrative sub-department of the foreign ministry of the federal republic of germany. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were wang pen-tso, deputy director of the west european affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

horst roeding and his group arrived in peking by air on november 7. while in peking, they had discussions with leading members of chinese departments concerned on the establishment of the embassy of the federal republic of germany.

horst roeding left here by air for home this morning.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 28, 1972 No. 5264

**********
* NATIONAL *
**********

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

## Party Branch of a Production Brigade in Kirin Province Strengthens Leadership Over CYL Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 14, 1972)

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party branch of Tunghsin brigade, Tunghsin commune, Wangch'ing hsien, Kirin Province, pays close attention to exercising leadership over the work of the Communist Youth League and shows warm-hearted concern for the growth of the younger generation, making the CYL members and the youths of the whole brigade work more energetically and forming them into an active, vigorous force.

For some time, members of the Party branch of this brigade have held that the overwhelming majority of the present generation of young people come of good families, have been educated by the Party and have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, that they really may be likened to crops growing in experimental fields, where seeds are carefully selected and the seedlings are tested in wind- and rain-storms, so that in the future, it does not matter whether they are supervised or not.

For this reason, in the past few years, the Party branch gradually slackened its leadership over the work of the Communist Youth League. The work of the Communist Youth League was not carried out very well. Youths who actively demanded progress did not receive attention and due education from CYL organizations. Some of the CYL members contracted evil habits. The Party branch was deprived of the assistance of the CYL organization and met some difficulties in its various branches of work.

Last year, during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party branch repeatedly studied the Party's basic line and the series of Chairman Mao's statements and discourses on the upbringing of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and reviewed some

of the problems which cropped up at the preceding stage due to the slackening of leadership over the work of the Communist Youth League. Through serious study and after summing up experience, all comrades deeply realized that the upbringing of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat could in no way be achieved at a single blast but was a problem of fundamental importance for one hundred years to come, and that strengthening leadership over the work of the Communist Youth League was an unshirkable duty for every one of the basic-level Party organizations.

They learned an impressive lesson, saying: These young people are like young saplings which must be pruned constantly in order that they will not have too many branches and become defective. The Party members must act as gardeners in the revolution, never forget to foster the younger generation, to help them grow up soundly and overcome their defects, and to develop their strong points.

After that, the Party branch of this brigade again put the work of the Communist Youth League on its agenda. The deputy secretary of the Party branch was put in charge of the building of the Communist Youth League. A member of the Party branch and a Party member were nominated secretary and deputy secretary respectively of the CYL general branch of the brigade. They constantly educated the broad masses of CYL members and young people in ideology and the political line and made efforts continuously to strengthen ideological reorganization and organizational building. In the whole brigade, 45 youths have been admitted into the Communist League and three into the Party. At present, the 82 CYL members of the brigade, filled with vigor and vitality and fighting in unity, are fully playing their role as a fresh force in the three great revolutionary movements.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

REGIMENTATION OF YOUTH

## Actively Carry Out Cultural and Sporting Activities Suitable to the Characteristics of Young People

by

CYL Branch of the Cement Factory under Hantan Municipal Bureau of Urban Construction

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 14, 1972)

Our factory has more than 200 CYL members and young people, representing more than 40 percent of the total number of workers and staff members of the whole factory. They form a fresh force in grasping revolution and promoting production in the factory. Under the leadership of the Party branch, our CYL branch regards the utilization of spare time to carry out different kinds of cultural and sports activities as an important task in bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and carrying out education in ideology and the political line. We have grasped chiefly three kinds of activity.

We grasp spare-time sports activities. The characteristic of the young people is that they are energetic and are fond of activity. Carrying out spare-time sports activities according to the characteristics of the young people is an effective measure for activating the life of the young people. Under the principle of spending little or no money, we repair and make use of the broken utensils and make sports gear self-reliantly.

Our action wins the support by the leaders and the masses. The responsible person of the sintering workshop makes stone weights for us during spare time, and the deputy secretary of the Party branch goes personally to find from the stack of scrap iron some waste material for making sports gear. Comrade Chao Chiang-po, secretary of the Party branch of our factory, also takes part in our activities and encourages us, through these sports activities, to cultivate the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and a staunch revolutionary will and to train ourselves physically for defending and building the motherland. Under the guidance of the leaders, the young people vigorously take part in sports activities. So far we have engaged in more than ten kinds of sports activity such as ball games, track and field sports, military training and swimming.

We organize a spare-time literary and art propaganda team. Organizing a spare-time literary and artistic propaganda team is also an important aspect of the way to activate the cultural life of the young people and to foster the young people's revolutionary spirit.

With the support of the Party branch of the factory, we set up a spare-time Mao Tse-tung's thought literary and art propaganda team. This team never rehearses theatrical acts during the time for production. This

is not only a Mao Tse-tung's thought literary and art propaganda team but also a shock force in the struggle for production.

Comrade Liang P'ei-mei, a member of this team, had his fingers crashed and injured by a rock while working to cut across a mountain slope. The doctor bade him take a rest. But he persisted in doing productive work in day time and in rehearsing stage acts at night.

We also composed some medium-scaled and short plays, which were staged and won welcome from the broad masses of workers and staff members.

The members of this spare-time literary and art propaganda team are also backbones in teaching workers to sing revolutionary songs and songs from the revolutionary model plays. At present, mass literary and art activities are carried out throughout the factory. Loud singing can be heard everywhere before a meeting is held or before people go to work. The old workers say happily: "These young people have made us old people feel young at heart."

We set up a reading room. We have set up a spare-time reading room. Every day, dozens of young workers and staff members come here to read books and newspapers. Some of the young people read books and make notes of what they have learned.

Practice makes us understand that: The spare-time cultural and sports activities not only can help activate life and recreations of the young people and strengthen their physical and mental health, but also can enable them to read more of the Marxist-Leninist works and Mao Tse-tung's thought with better results and to cultivate the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, act and struggle against hardships, thereby creating better conditions for the development of revolution and production.

At present, the young people have a stronger sense of organization and discipline and are working with greater vigor and vitality than ever. Many of the young people who are active in spare-time cultural and sports activities play an exemplary role in the three great revolutionary movements.

Comrade Li Liang, a member of the Communist Youth League, was hurt in his foot during some sports activity. He did not quit, but instead showed his bravery and doggedness. In production, he also works vigorously, rushes to do the dirty and tiresome work, and dashes forward in the face of danger. On one occasion, work was carried out to cut across a mountain slope. A youth, Ho Tseng-shu, was on the slope using a spade to break loose the rocks. Suddenly, a heap of rocks collapsed and brought him down the slope. His two legs were caught in the heap of rocks and could not be extricated. Right above him on the slope was a boulder weighing two or three tons which threaten to get loose. Seeing the class brother in danger of being wounded or killed, Comrade Li Liang acted bravely and resolutely and showed no fear but dashed forward to his rescue. Moved by his bravery, other comrades also went forward quickly. As soon as the group had taken Ho Tseng-shu away from danger, the boulder rolled down with a rumble. A serious accident was thus averted. Comrade Li Liang was praised by other comrades for his spirit in saving the class brother.

* * *

# Conscientiously Manage the Life of Young People During Spare-Time

by

CYL Committee of T'aihang Saw Blade Factory, Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 14, 1972)

Our factory has more than 1,200 young workers, representing 69 percent of the total number of workers in the whole factory. They form a vigorous shock force in grasping revolution and promoting production. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Full attention must be paid both to the work and study of the young people and to their recreation, sport and rest, we--grasping the study and work of the young people and taking their special characteristics into consideration--carry out rich and diverse spare-time activities to invigorate the young people's cultural life, show concern for their rest and health, thereby creating a situation of vigor and liveliness among the young people.

## Line Education Must Be Carried Out Penetratingly During Spare-Time Life

Where should we start to manage the young people's life during their spare time? At first we did not know clearly what to do. With the support and help of the Party branch, the CYL branch of the hand-saw workshop invited the old workers who had suffered bitterly in the past to come to the factory dormitory to recount their past sufferings and tell about their present happy life, so as to give the young people class education in relation to the realities. Good results were scored.

We promptly summed up this experience and organized a reporting group comprising old workers, old Party members and old cadres of the whole factory. In the light of the thinking and performance of the young workers, this group carried out class education and line education vigorously and briskly, thereby raising the political and ideological consciousness of the broad masses of the young workers and their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

Not long after she joined the factory, a young woman began to have bourgeois ideas and was particular about food and clothing. Her mother made a pair of cloth shoes for her, but she objected to them for not being nice looking and threw them under the bed. She bought another pair from a shop. Kao Me, a revolutionary old cadre, went to the dormitory and told her about his miserable boyhood when he had to walk barefoot in winter in the old society and about the honorable traditions of hard struggle of the 8th Route Army. She was touched to tears. After that, she worked hard and lived frugally every day and showed no fear of dirty and tiresome work in production. She was commended by her fellow workers.

Many old workers also told the young people how they had stuck to their posts of work and observed revolutionary discipline during the great cultural revolution, thereby enabling many young people to overcome some of their bad habits gradually, to carry out activities of spare-time reading, telling revolutionary stories, doing good deeds and learning techniques, and to work with revolutionary vigor.

When some small metal articles were put into production, the available equipment was not complete for the job. The young workers of the band-saw workshop actively organized a production shock team and made use of their spare time to read through some technical books and to carry out scientific experiments, and successfully trial-made seven 10-ton forging hammers, thereby promptly solving the problem of acquiring a complete set of equipment.

To go on enriching the spare-time life of the young people, we repeatedly groped for experience in the course of practice, solicited opinions from the masses, and set up a reading room, an exhibition hall and a technical school. During their spare time, many young people come to read books and newspapers in the reading room. At present, most of the young people have studied the five philosophical essays of Chairman Mao and some of the works of Marx and Lenin. Some of them have conscientiously read such technical books as "Practical Lathe Work" and "Electrician's Handbook," acquiring more theoretical knowledge.

In a few months after he joined the factory, an apprentice of the mechanical repair workshop mastered the whole course of operations of the "C618" lathe and knew thoroughly the performance of this lathe and the technique of servicing and maintaining it, thanks to the active guidance of the old workers and spare-time training.

These activities invigorate the young people's spare-time life, effectively check the corruption of the young people by various evil habits, and tremendously whip up the enthusiasm of the broad masses of young workers for socialist construction. Good personalities and good deeds have emerged in an endless stream from among the young workers.

## Enliven the Young People's Spare-Time Cultural and Sports Activities

In the course of grasping the spare-time life of the young people, because we were influenced by the ultra-"Left" ideas disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, we did not make proper arrangement for the recreation and rest of the young people. As a result, the phenomena of "fighting a battle of fatigue" emerged and, in the young workers' spare-time life, there was only the aspect of being alert and earnest and none of the aspect of being united and lively. To correct this deviation in good time, we conscientiously organized the young people to study politics and techniques and at the same time, in the spirit of practicing economy in making revolution, helped them organize small literary and art propaganda teams and sports teams in various forms, and carried out such rich and colorful mass cultural and sports activities as learning to

sing revolutionary songs and to play football, basketball, table tennis and badminton, thereby turning spare-time life into an animated scene of being united, alert, earnest and lively.

Since last year, more than 70 short literary and art numbers have been staged in the whole factory. Many of these performances were compiled and staged through self-reliance to propagandize the good personalities and good deeds that emerged in the factory. In this way, not only spare-time cultural life is animated, but the workers' revolutionary spirit is also mustered.

After various kinds of sports activities were launched, many young people get up early to run, to play ball games and to do physical exercise to the broadcast music. They consciously carry out physical training for the revolutionary cause. As a result, they have built up their physical strength and raised their labor attendance rate and productivity of labor.

The young people's spare-time life is filled with revolutionary unity and friendship. When one of them has a problem, all others give him help; when one of them has difficulties, all others show concern for him.

A worker of the band-saw workshop was taken ill, some of the youths called a doctor for him and other prepared herb tea and meals for him and took turns to look after him. This worker was deeply touched, saying: "The factory is warmer than my home is to me. I must do my work well and take solid action to express my gratitude toward the Party and Chairman Mao!"

* * *

YOUNG WORKERS

## Lead Them to the Road of Being Both Red and Expert

by

The Party Committee of Hengyang Metallurgical and Steel Refining Machine Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 14, 1972)

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Show concern for the growth of the younger generation," we tightly grasp the work of educating young workers in ideology and the political line and at the same time actively organize them to learn techniques for the revolutionary cause and lead them to march forward in broad strides along the road of being both red and expert. At present, of the 1,071 young workers of the whole plant, 29 have been admitted into the Party, 181 into the League, and 95 put in leading posts in the workshops and in workers' groups and squads. The overwhelming majority of the young workers are capable of working independently, and many of them have mastered the skills of operating machine tools of many kinds. Working in close coordination with the old workers, they play the role of a fresh force in production.

Last year, the whole plant overfulfilled the state plan three months ahead of schedule. From January to September of this year, its output of hand-guided tractors topped that of the corresponding period of last year by 40 percent, and the quality was improved and production cost reduced.

In giving the young workers technical education, we have gone through a course leading from being unconscious to being rather conscious. Our plant was expanded on its former scale during the great cultural revolution. Of the 1,654 workers and staff members, young workers accounted for over 60 percent. With agricultural production developing rapidly, our plant's task of producing tractors grew year after year, but we had a rather weak technical force. For some time, some of the leaders thought of grasping technical education for young workers, but they feared committing the mistake of "putting technique in command." Other leaders thought that the young workers would learn the technique actively so long as we strengthened ideological education for them and even if we did not grasp the technical problem.

Because they had these wrong ideas, the leaders slackened technical education for the young workers at one time, so that some of the young workers did not have any basic knowledge of production although they had joined the plant for some years. This was greatly detrimental to the quality of products and safety in production.

Little Wang, a young woman worker, resolved to make a greater contribution toward socialist construction after she joined the plant. When she worked independently for the first time without supervision by old workers, she

ground 100 cogwheels during her first shift, overfulfilling the plan. Her work was examined the next day and the rate of rejects was found to be 60 percent. She had the will to make a greater contribution to the revolution but did not have the skills to do so, and she felt very depressed. Some leading comrades did not understand her and called a meeting of the workshop to criticize her sternly for "causing waste and impeding the assembly of tractors." Her shame changed into fear. She became nervous and worked warily and over-carefully, grinding only three cogwheels in one shift. At that moment, the leadership again criticized her for working with "few, slow, poor and costly results." The old workers sharply pointed out: "Ideological criticism never has an end, but technical education is never conducted. If this situation goes on, what could the young workers do?"

The young workers' condition and the old workers' criticism attracted our close attention. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's statements on the relationship between politics and technique and criticized the reactionary fallacies trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. We came to understand that: Strengthening technical education for young workers is geared to the training of a technical force for the working class, and is an important task in bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and an important measure for developing and promoting production. Daring not grasp technique means in essence forsaking the leadership of the Party over technical work and running counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With thinking raised to a higher level, we decided to educate the young workers in ideology and the political line and at the same time give them technical education actively and help them master the operational skill and raise their technical level as quickly as possible.

To achieve this end, we adopted some concrete measures as follows:

(1) <u>We open a spare-time technical evening school to teach fundamental knowledge.</u>

Since last year, we have held in the whole plant some classes in the spare-time evening school for studying the several subjects of lathe work, bench work, planing work and milling work, and selected a group of old workers and technicians who are good in political and ideological work and have some technical skills to form a "spare-time technical tutoring group," which self-reliantly compiles materials for teaching of techniques and teaches the young workers for some time every week in relation to the realities of production. Many of the young workers have learned in the spare-time technical school and mastered the basic knowledge of mechanical drawing, factory mathematics, principle of designing and operational methods. The technical evening school conducts examinations from time to time.

(2) <u>We organize old workers to teach by verbal instruction and personal demonstration.</u>

We organize the old workers to help do ideological work, to take the lead in displaying fine styles and to teach techniques during the practice of production, and to rectify promptly the young workers' ideological and technical mistakes, so as to raise their ideological consciousness and technical level.

A young worker of the precision foundry squad of the foundry workshop had half-baked technical knowledge but he was self-conceited and complacent. He was on duty on one occasion. Because he did not know the performance of the steel refining furnace, he failed to handle properly the question of resistance of silicon, so that the steel content was not up to the required standard and the quality of products was impaired. After that, old worker Lung Ch'ung-ming on the one hand helped him patiently in overcoming his self-conceit and, on the other hand, taught him the technique of refining steel by personal demonstration. With the help of the old workers, this young worker made very fast progress ideologically and technically.

Taking into consideration the characteristic that the young workers belong to a high cultural level, have strong power of absorbing knowledge and are eager to learn and to make improvement, the old workers pay attention to bringing the enthusiasm of the young workers into play. When the young workers have mastered some fundamental knowledge and operational skill, the old workers encourage them to go through practice boldly and to take over the shift, and give them tutoring intensively during practice, so as to help them make improvement. When tackling a difficult technical problem, they would also invite some young workers to take part, so as to let them acquire more technical knowledge in the course of practice.

(3) We regularly call meetings to analyze the quality of work and conduct teaching on the spot.

When a product is turned out of poor quality, we promptly organize the young workers to carry out education on the spot, not only analyzing the ideological cause of this incident but also rectifying the mistakes in operational skills, so that they may learn a lesson from the experience of other people.

The cast parts produced by the foundry workshop once showed cracks and small holes and were of a poor quality. To enable the young workers to make clear the reason why the products had to be rejected, the old workers and the technicians made three boxes of cast parts and gave them lessons on the spot, making them learn very quickly the operational skills. This guaranteed that the cast parts would be turned out with fine quality.

(4) We invite young workers to take part in activities of technical innovation and combine fundamental training with the study and mastery of new techniques.

In view of the characteristic that the young workers are most eager to learn and the least conservative in thought, we let them join the old workers whenever we organize the old workers to pay study visits to other units and to

study the technological designs and the plan of technical innovation, so that they may broaden their scope, learn new techniques and study new problems.

Little Tseng, a young grinding worker, formerly tried to innovate the fixtures of the grinding cogwheel but in vain. Later, he went to study in a fraternal unit and was enlightened. After returning to the plant, on the basis of the principle of fixtures which he had learned from other factories, he boldly innovated the fixture of the cogwheel which he used for processing. As a result, the quality surpassed the technical demand laid down in the drawing and efficiency increased by twofold.

We adopt similar methods to urge the young workers to sum up experience and to raise the technical level in the course of practice, to master the laws of production and carry out "small-scale innovation" activities. Since last year, the whole plant has accomplished more than 320 items of technical innovation, of which 70 percent were conducted by young workers.

This year, the young workers of the small tractor processing plant work in close cooperation with the old workers and technicians to accomplish 36 items of technical innovation, set up a production line for processing the gear box and build 12 sets of equipment.

* * *

ECONOMY

## Open Up Raw Material Sources Extensively and Economize on the Industrial Use of Grain and Vegetable Oils

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 14, 1972)

### Factories in Shenyang Succeed Basically in Not Using Grain in Production

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, November 13, 1972) In the development of production, many chemical enterprises in Kansu Province have attached importance to the opening of new sources of raw materials and strived to economize on the use of grain and edible vegetable oils. According to statistics from January to August, already more than 7,700,000 catties of grain and 1,100,000 catties of edible vegetable oil have been saved by such enterprises as Lanchow Chemical Industries Company, Kansu Paint Factory, Lanchow Commodity Chemicals Plant and Kansu Printing Ink Plant.

The chemical enterprises in Kansu Province produce such products as synthetic rubber, plastics, paints, printing ink, soap, lubricants and stearic acid, almost all of which use grain and edible vegetable oils as their principal raw materials. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, leading departments of various industries in Kansu Province as well as subordinate chemical enterprises, guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic planning, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," were determined to open up new sources of raw materials in a big way and cut down step by step on the industrial use of grain and oil, and adopted measures to strengthen this item of work from top to bottom.

In the activity to open up new sources of raw materials, many chemical enterprises have mobilized the masses to carry out innovations on existing equipment. The main product of Lanchow Chemical Industries Company is synthetic rubber. Formerly, its main raw material used to be grain alcohol. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this company, with the support of leading departments in the upper level and scientific research units, have mobilized the masses, on the basis of former small-scale experiment, to study the production of synthetic alcohol. By means of developing technical innovation activities, they improved on and enlarged the workshop for the production of ethene and synthetic alcohol, and raised their production capacity. At the same time, they have also built a workshop for the production of butadiene, a raw material used in the making of rubber, directly from petroleum by-products and shortened the continuous technological process for the production of raw material a stage further.

At present, this company has already begun to use the synthetic alcohol and butadiene they produced themselves as raw materials for the

production of synthetic rubber, and greatly reduced the use of grain as a raw material for the production of synthetic rubber. According to statistics, the amount of grain for the processing of alcohol saved by this company for the state in the first eight months of this year is almost double that of the total amount saved in the previous two years.

Many chemical enterprises in this province have also paid attention to organizing the production workers and technicians to launch scientific experiment activities, and to open ways in various quarters to cut down on the use of grain and edible vegetable oil.

Production of Kansu Paint Factory is on a larger scale in the northwestern district and most of the more than 300 types of paint produced formerly used such edible oil as sesame oil for raw material. Since this year, the factory has in succession sent people to the mountains south of Kansu and the highlands in eastern Kansu to make investigation on several kinds of oil from woody plants and wild oil resources. At the same time, it also established ties with several of the petro-chemical enterprises in Lanchow area and discovered such woody plant oil and mineral oil as t'ung oil, synthetic stearic acid and glycerin, which could be used as a substitute for edible vegetable oil.

Following, they organized a three-in-one combination team with participation by production workers, technicians and leadership cadres for the development of scientific experiment activities, and experimented successfully with the use of t'ung oil as a part substitute for sesame oil in the production of mixing of paint and the use of synthetic fat as a substitute in place of sesame oil in such new products as anti-corrosive paints and oil varnishes. After the popularization and use of these new technologies, more than 150,000 catties of edible vegetable oil was saved in the whole plant from January to August this year. At present, some 40 percent of the edible vegetable oil used in the production of soap by the Lanchow Commodity Chemical Plant has been replaced with mineral oil.

Owing to the importance attached to the opening of new sources of raw materials, there is a further development in the production of many chemical enterprises in Kansu Province. A very substantial increase has also been realized in the production three major synthetic products of synthetic rubber, synthetic plastics and synthetic fiber in the Lanchow Chemical Industry Company.

*

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, November 13, 1972) In the extensive development of activities for economizing on the industrial use of grain, outstanding results have been scored by workers of the industrial sector in Shenyang municipality. At present, some 145 factories in more than a score of trades such as chemical, metallurgy, mold making, textile, leather, paper making, garments and medicine, have basically succeeded in not using grain for production. Since this year, more than 1,500,000 catties of grain for industrial use has been saved by the municipality for the state.

To economize on the industrial use of grain by industry, many of the plants and enterprises in Shenyang municipality have universally set up three-in-one combination groups with participation by workers, cadres and technicians, and mobilized the masses to develop scientific experiment activities.

The No. 1 Grinding Wheel Plant, in the production of grinding wheels in the past, had to use a large amount of grain for the making of adhesives. Now they have changed over to the use of adhesives made from paper waste and water glass in the production of grinding wheels, thereby saving each year a large amount of grain for the state.

Although in the past Shenyang Municipal Leather and Fur Plant also adopted in part the use of chemical raw materials in place of grain in the curing of fur and leather, some of the fur and leather still required the use of fine corn millet in the curing process. In the early part of this year, this plant mobilized the masses, and by means of repeated experiments finally experimented successfully with a new method of curing fur and leather and basically succeeded in dispensing with the use of grain for the process. This alone saved 120,000 catties of grain for the state.

*

## Use of Mineral Oil in Place of Vegetable Oil By Enterprises in Liaoning

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang) In cooperation with one another, industrial and commercial departments in Liaoning Province have developed extensively technical innovation activities for the use of mineral oil in place of tallow and vegetable oil with outstanding success. At present, some 350-plus plants, mines and enterprises belonging to 23 trades such as the production of machines, lubricants, leather, paint and soap have either wholly or partially used mineral oil in place of tallow and vegetable oil in production. In the past two years, they have replaced 89,000 tons of tallow and vegetable oil, corresponding to pressings from more than 68,000 tons of soya bean, which in turn is equivalent to the annual production of over 684,000 mow of soya bean.

The scores of trades in Liaoning Province including the production of machines, carriage and horse harnesses, leather, paints, soap, and woolen textiles, as well as ship painting, quenching, pharmaceuticals, de-molding, and casting, all along had in the past used tallow and vegetable oil such as soya bean oil, groundnut oil, sesame seed oil, lard and whale oil for lubrication and as raw materials for production. Based on incomplete statistics, more than 21,000 tons was required each year.

During the increase production practice economy movement, the broad masses of workers of industrial and commercial departments were determined to use mineral oil in place of tallow and vegetable oil, and from 1970 they have carried out experiments for its popularization. For example, in the production of carriage and horse harness, in the past the leather was soaked in

soya bean oil. By means of the technical innovation, the whole process has now changed into soaking the leather in mineral oil, which not only reduced the cost, but also enabled the quality of the harnesses to retain the characteristics of remaining pliant in winter, not turning sour in hot weather or changing shape, and they are greatly welcomed by the consumers.

In the wire drawing, quenching, leather, woolen textile, paint and pharmaceutical trades, the use of mineral oil in place of tallow and vegetable oil has not only insured the supply of oil, but also improved work efficiency and quality.

* * *

GRAIN RESERVES

## Help the Masses To Save Grain and Store Grain Properly

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 14, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Sian) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," workers of the Huayüan Grain Shop in Sian municipality, Shensi Province, by going deep into the factories, schools and residents' home in the area supplied by the store, have helped the masses with carrying out planned and economic use of grain in a proper manner. The broad masses of people have cultivated a fine style of using grain economically and having grain in reserve. More than 80 percent of the residents in the area supplied by the store are beginning to keep grain in reserve, and some one-third of the households have built up grain reserves on deposit, and within three years, more than 70,000 catties of grain has been stored in reserve.

The Huayüan Grain Store is situated in the Sanchiaochen industrial district on the northeastern outskirts of Sian municipality, and is responsible for the work of supplying grain to more than 7,000 workers' dependents as well as school teachers and staff in the district. When this grain store was beginning to study the work of using grain economically and having grain in reserve, some of the people were of the opinion that this was not its "proper business," and said, "A grain store is for the selling of flour and rice, and after the grain has been sold, its work is finished." The staff of the shop carried out a discussion on this problem. By displaying facts and arguing sensibly, the thinking of one and all was unified, and they realized that helping the people to carry out planned and economic use of grain in a proper manner is also a glorious responsibility for the staff of a grain store. Thereupon, they conscientiously took up this item of work.

For the past three years, the workers of Huayüan Grain Store have maintained indefatigably stepping out from behind their counters and going deep among the people to investigate conditions in the use of grain and to develop activities for using grain economically and having grain in reserve. In close coordination with the surrounding factories, schools and residential committees, they organized the secondary and primary school children to use their after school hours to go to the streets and back lanes as well as every corner and nook to propagate the significance of using grain economically and having grain in reserve. At the same time, they have also held exhibits to supply fine experience for the residents in the planned use of grain and having grain in reserve.

In the work of helping the people carry out using grain economically and keeping grain in reserve, the Huayüan Grain Store has conscientiously succeeded in making the keeping of grain reserve voluntary, the freedom of making withdrawal and ownership of the grain stored to mobilize the activism of the people for using grain economically and keeping grain in reserve.

* * *

## Make Up For Lean Years With Bumper Years, Save Corn and Prepare for Famine

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 14, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "It is necessary to have grain in reserve, to store some every year so that the reserve will increase, year by year," the Wangshan production brigade, belonging to the Chinhung commune in Haining hsien, Anhwei Province, has for ten years maintained having grain in reserve. At present, this production brigade has more than 270,000 catties of grain in reserve, and that, in addition to the reserve grain kept by commune households, is sufficient for feeding the commune members for four to five months.

By conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary li[ne] and various policies, the Party branch of Wangshan production brigade has in recent years enabled production to develop very rapidly. In 1965, the per-mow yield of grain crossed the 1,000 catties mark. Since then, apart from the calamitous flood encountered in 1969, the per-mow yield has yearly topped 1,000 catties, and the task of purchasing grain for the state has been over-fulfilled year after year. After the bumper harvest, under the education the Party branch of the production brigade, the commune members are grad[ually] cultivating the fine habit of saving grain and keeping grain in reserve.

In July 1969, when the early rice was beginning to turn yellow, a calamitous flood ravaged the district of Anch'ing. Three of the product[ion] teams of Wangshan production brigade were stricken, and more than 1,300 mow of farmland was innudated. Grain production fell, and the livelihood of the commune members was seriously affected. In this condition, they per[se]sisted in not asking a single penny for aid, a single kernel of grain or the slightest bit of aid from the state, but took out some of their grain r[eserve] to make up for the deficit and enabled the food ration of the commune members to reach 490 catties still for the year of the big calamity. Apart from that, under the principle of mutual interests, support was also given to the other districts.

After the serious calamity of that year, the cadres and the peo[ple] of Wangshan production brigade are able to understand better the signifi[cance] of keeping grain in reserve, and their production activism has soared hi[gh]. On the one hand they have vigorously grasped basic farm and water conserv[ancy] construction, raised the ability to withstand calamity, and developed prod[uc]tion. On the other hand they have maintained keeping grain in reserve and constantly implemented the food policy of the state. Each year they carri[ed] out the work of harvesting, management and care of daily needs properly.

In harvesting, meticulous harvesting and careful threshing are car[ried] out so that each and every kernel of grain could go into the granary. Sp[ecial] people are placed in charge of the granary, regular inspections are car[ried] out, and the old stock kept in reserve is replaced with fresh stock ever[y year] so that the grain issued would not show signs of changing quality or tur[ning]

bad. Each year the Party branch would assemble the commune members three times to carry out education on how to use grain in a planned manner, and teach and educate the women to use grain economically and to run the home on diligence and frugality.

This year, there is another bumper harvest of early rice in the production brigade, and the work of grain purchasing for the whole year has already been completed. They are planning after the harvesting of late rice to put in 130,000 catties of grain in reserve.

- Our Own Correspondent and
Our Own Reporter

* * *

COTTAGE INDUSTRY

## Housewives Expand Factory in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 17, 1972)

a fast-expanding factory in talien, liaoning province, northeast china, has maintained the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work since it was started by 24 housewives six years ago.

the factory specializes in making friction discs for the machine-tool clutches. when the housewives began the factory in 1966, almost everything had to be started from scratch. under the leadership of the factory communist party committee and with help from other factories, they put up a simple workshop covering 200 square metres of floor space. they brought the sand and stone necessary for the new building from hills and beaches. they made equipment by using scraps and spare parts from other factories. overcoming tremendous difficulties, these housewives turned out 200,000 friction discs that year.

by the spring of 1970 the factory had expanded so much that new workshops were needed. some peoples said that they should be "imposing buildings", because the factory now could afford this and had visitors and orders from various parts of the country. a plan for a 170,000-yuan project was even drafted by a building company. however, most workers did not approve. "we rather prefer the way our factory was started," said one of them. so the factory workers decided to put up the 1,000-square-metre new workshops themselves in their spare time, with bricks from their own kiln and stone and sand they collected. the buildings cost only 6,000 yuan.

the factory's leading cadres join the workers regularly in manual labour and are closely linked with them. in the summer of 1971 a big carburizing cementation furnace was completed through joint efforts by workers, cadres and technicians. but quality of the friction discs was unsteady after they were processed in the furnace. for two days and two nights running, the vice-chairman of the factory revolutionary committee, wang wen-kuei, stood by the furnace until he and the workers determined that uneven heating of the furnace was the cause. then they set the fire-bars farther apart and widened the chimney. this doubled output and lowered consumption.

the workers run things with diligence and frugality and carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. wang hsin-hua, a veteran puncher, tried hard to make full use of the steel plates. she was finally

able to turn out 800 additional pieces of small-sized discs from the same amount of material a day. today the factory produces seven times as many discs a year as in 1966.

the party committee educates young people in the spirit of hard struggle and frugality. for instance, a deputy secretary of a party branch took a young worker to a timber mill to get sawdust. the young worker could not understand why they were using a hand-push cart instead of a motor truck. the party secretary explained that although now the factory had trucks they must never forget the tradition of hard struggle and frugality. so between them they hauled back half a ton of sawdust.

## RICE CROPS

### Peasant Rice Expert Achieves High Rice Yield in Cold Area

(NCNA-English Changchun, Nov. 17, 1972)

rice yield per hectare has doubled in the changpai mountain area in northeast china following popularization of strains that can withstand spring cold and autumn frost. these strains were developed by a famous peasant rice expert after years of experiments.

new methods for growing paddy rice in this cold mountainous area have been worked out by tsui chu-sung, an old peasant of korean nationality of the changpai commune in the yenpien korean autonomous chou. he has bred and popularized over a score of cold-resistant and high-yielding rice strains. he was conferred the title of national model peasant and invited to become a research worker in the academies of agricultural sciences in peking and in kirin province. "tsui chu-sung's experience in rice growing", a book he wrote with the help of other research workers, is in use in many parts of the country.

this poor peasant, who took an active part in supporting the people's liberation army in the war against the kuomintang, became one of the organizers of the first mutual aid team in his village soon after the end of the war of liberation. at that time seeds were sown broadcast and yield was low, around 1.5 tons per hectare in a good year. the crop would fail when the temperature became low or frost set in during the growing seasons. tsui chu-sung, who had worked for two decades as a farmhand for landlords before liberation, made many tries with members of his mutual aid team to raise grain output. a high-yield strain of rice was brought in from another

place. it was found that this strain, which matured in 140 days, was not suitable for the locality, which has a frost-free period of only 135 days. this problem was solved by tsui chu-sung, who boldly pioneered in growing the seedlings at an earlier date in nurseries generously dressed with heat-producing horse manure and compost. the nurseries were thick with sturdy seedlings when the nearby changpai mountain was still covered with snow. tsui chu-sung and members of his mutual aid team were already setting the seedlings in fields at the beginning of may, when other peasants had just begun to plough their paddy fields. they obtained a per hectare yield of 4.5 tons -- a record for the area.

over the years, tsui chu-sung has continued his scientific experiments, in which he displays great boldness as well as a strict scientific approach. before popularizing a new strain, he always sees to it that it is planted in experimental plots and in different types of soil. he has bred and popularized more than 20 strains of rice in his brigade, which is supplying large quantities of seed to other communes.

tsui chu-sung learns modestly from fellow peasants. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, when he found that some of the sturdy rice seedlings he was raising according to a new method died after being transplanted, he consulted other commune members. on their suggestion, he increased the cold resistance of the seeds by freezing them for a short period in cold earth before sowing and this solved the problem. he frequently visits other places to learn their experience and popularize it.

tsui chu-sung learned to read and write only after liberation. he often referred to books on agronomy and asked local agronomists to explain things he has difficulty in understanding. a high-yield rice strain he grew was subject to proliferation and delayed maturity. while summing up his experience, he looked up related books and went to the field with agronomists and agro-technicians to analyse the reasons. they finally succeeded in ending proliferation through a careful study of the soil, soil temperature and nutrients.

the party and government have encouraged tsui chu-sung to do research. with other model workers, he has been received three times by the great leader chairman mao. experts have been sent by the government on several occasions to give him technical guidance and help him sum up experience in growing high-yield rice. he is now the hsinfeng brigade party branch deputy secretary. his experience was popularized throughout the yenpien korean autonomous chou. many people were sent from other parts of the country to the brigade to study it.

before the cold-resistant high-yield mid-season and late rice strains were popularized, the average yield per hectare in the autonomous chou ranged from 1.5 to 2.25

tons. it then shot up to between 3.75 and six tons. total output of rice in the area this year was higher than in 1971.

the commune and brigade have set up an agricultural experimental group headed by him, with experimental plots and seed farms. the hsinfeng brigade has since 1956, or for 16 years running, achieved a per-hectare grain yield of over three tons per year, the target set for the area in the national programme for agricultural development. the yield per hectare reached six tons four years. the brigade is an outstanding national agricultural unit.

SPORT

## China Holds National Exhibition on Traditional Chinese Boxing and Fencing

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

china's 1972 national wushu (traditional chinese boxing and fencing) exhibition was held between november 1 and 15 in tsinan city in east china.

more than 360 sportsmen of various nationalities from 24 provinces, cities and autonomous regions and the peking physical culture institute and other units took part in the exhibition. the entrants range from 7 to 68 in age and over two thirds of them were youngsters.

wushu dates back to ancient times in china. it has been created and developed by the labouring people in their long struggles and has distinct national characteristics.

the exhibition which consisted of over 30 sessions covered traditional chinese boxing and fencing with swords, spears and other weapons performed individually, in duet or collectively by a group of people. it was warmly received by nearly 100,000 spectators. the sportsmen also went to factories, villages, army units and schools to perform for the masses.

both the optional and compulsory items performed showed fruitful results of the implementation of the policy of "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new".

EDUCATION

## Southern Sinkiang Expands Education Rapidly

(NCNA-English, Urumchi, Nov. 16, 1972)

primary and secondary education is being rapidly increased in the areas of kashgar, hotien and aksu in the southern part of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. there are now more than 4,200 primary, secondary and technical schools with more than 630,000 students, a dozen fold the number before liberation.

the area north and southwest of the takla makan desert at the southern foot of the tienshan mountains is inhabited by people of uighur, khalkhas, tajik and other nationalities. almost no education was available for peasants and herdsmen for generations before liberation under the rule by the kuomintang reactionaries.

the people's government gave large appropriations to set up schools of various kinds after 1949. still more has been done during the great proletarian cultural revolution. aksu area alone has set up 511 primary schools and 31 middle schools in recent years, in addition to some mobile primary schools and teaching centres. middle school enrolment in kashgar area is 90 per cent higher than in 1965 and the increase for that of primary schools is 40 per cent.

hsinho county on the edge of the takla makan desert within a year set up primary schools in all its 72 production brigades and 22 teaching centres for its far-flung production teams. in some cases, teachers go on horseback to herdsmen's tents to give instruction.

southern sinkiang relies mainly on its own efforts, although more state appropriations are being made. kashgar area this year has built 2,000 classrooms and set up four times as many primary schools as the pre-liberation figure.

the party organizations pay attention to the training of minority teachers. some are sent to urumchi and peking to continue their studies. the number of the minority teachers in kashgar area alone has increased to 9,000 from several hundred in the early post-liberation period.

HIGHWAYS

## East China Hilly Area Expands Road Network

(NCNA-English Foochow, Nov. 16, 1972)

a hilly area in western fukien province, east china, has a 2,300-kilometre road network connecting seven counties. the mileage open to traffic is eight times the pre-liberation figure.

this was an old revolutionary base area in the late twenties and early thirties. the historical place of kutien where the famous kutien meeting was convened in 1929 is located in the area.

as there were only 200 kilometres of roads in this area before liberation, most of the places in the area were beyond the reach of the motor car.

the party and government started work after liberation to build the roads.

there were frequent accidents before liberation along the road winding through the chinchi mountain in liencheng county, 1,300 metres above sea level. in the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle, the people rebuilt the road section by section, widening and improving the road surface so as to ensure safe traffic.

the road linking kutien with juichin, another old revolutionary base area in kiangsi province, has been rebuilt. this 68-kilometre-long project passes through precipitous cliffs and crosses torrential rapids. the road-builders dealt with the steep slopes, sharp turns and narrow passes by their collective wisdom and strength. the work was completed in a little over a year.

counties and people's communes built roads with state investment. they launched a mass drive for road building. the motor vehicles in use in the seven mountainous counties in western fukien now number 1,200, nearly 70 times the pre-liberation figure.

with better communication facilities, the hilly area is being worked more fully and agriculture and industry have expanded. extraction of the rich deposits of coal has risen greatly. the panlo iron mine which is important for fukien's iron and steel industry shipped out nine times as much ore in 1971 as in 1969. more went out in the first eight months of this year than in the whole of 1971. local and special products can be moved out promptly.

the grain output of chungtu people's commune in shanghang county was 47 per cent higher in 1971 than in 1965, the year before the road was opened. this

increase was achieved thanks to the labour power saved from transport by shoulder pole.

a people's commune in yungting county was unable before to use its rich resources in the hills and forests because there were no roads. now, 6,000 tons of timber, resin, bamboo, grass paper, tea, mushrooms and medicinal herbs are transported to other places every year, and 4,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and daily necessities are brought in. the collective income of this commune has increased and the life of its members improved.

a railroad has been added. the yingtan-amoy railway, a main artery in fukien province, runs through changping county in the area. railroad lines connect some of the counties and there are spur lines for the coal mines.

**********
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
**********

## CHINA AND ARAB STATES

### Peking Acrobatic Troupe Leaves for Arab and African Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

the peking acrobatic troupe of china left here by air today on a performance tour of some arab and african countries. leader of the troupe is wang hsiao-yi, standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and deputy leader is liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary general of the association.

seeing the troupe off at the airport were liu hsien-chuan, deputy head, and shih shao-hua and ti fu-tsai, members, of the cultural group under the state council; ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo, tsao ke-chiang, ho kung-kai, peng hua, ting hsueh-sung, lin lin, wang chih-fan and hsing jen-hsien.

also present at the airport were diplomatic envoys to china of the countries concerned.

## CHINA AND BRITAIN

### British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Receives Chiao Kuan-hua

(NCNA-English London, Nov. 16, 1972)

sir alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, this morning received chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-minister for foreign affairs now visiting britain, and had a friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were julian amery, british minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and sir eric norris, deputy under-secretary of state of foreign and commonwealth office.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang was also present.

at noon today, minister of state amery, on behalf of the british government, gave a luncheon here in honour of chiao kuan-hua. present were cranley onslow, british parliamentary under-secretary of state of the department of trade and industry, sir eric norris, deputy under-secretary of state of foreign and commonwealth office, and others. chinese ambassador sung chih-kuang was also present on invitation.

this evening, ambassador sung chih-kuang gave a banquet for chiao kuan-hua's visit here. among the more than 200 guests present on invitation were secretary of state sir alec douglas-home, minister of state amery, deputy under-secretary of state norris, and other british government officials.

present also were reginald maudling, former british secretary of state for the home department of the conservative government, james callaghan, labour party's shadow cabinet spokesman for foreign affairs, denis healey, labour party's shadow cabinet spokesman for financial affairs, jeremy thorp, leader of the liberal party, and diplomatic envoys of many countries to britain. the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua held talks with british minister of state amery yesterday morning on questions of common interest in a friendly atmosphere.

chiao kuan-hua yesterday also called on lord drumalbyn, british minister without portfolio at the department of trade and industry. he was also guest at a luncheon given by lord trevelyan, chairman of the royal institute of international affairs.

## CHINA AND CAMBODIA

### Chinese Artists Create Dance Depicting Cambodian People's Struggle against US Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1972)

the dance "khmer militiawomen" was warmly received at the evening party held here recently for the 50th birthday of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. samdech sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests warmly applauded this dance presented by the tungfang song and dance ensemble. the artists in return applauded to express their respect for the distinguished cambodian guests and the heroic cambodian people who are struggling courageously against u.s. aggression and for national salvation under the leadership

of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the curtains part to a march in cambodian national style. a detachment of khmer militiawomen, bright and brave, are on stage. they pass through dense forests and cross torrential streams. they travel far and wide on the sacred territory of their country to wipe out enemy troops. they approach the famous angkor temples. gazing at the magnificent cultural relic, they recall the ancient culture and the long history of the struggle of the cambodian people. their hatred rises against u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the lon nol traitorous clique, which started the war and disrupted the peaceful and happy life of the people. in response to samdech sihanouk's call to defend the motherland and defend angkor, the militiawomen join in production while fighting. the firing of guns breaks the darkness of night. dawn comes and they advance forward courageously amid songs of victory.

a cambodian spectator said: "the dance has characteristics of the royal ballet of cambodia while depicting present-day struggle and reflecting the strength of the people."

the dance was created and rehearsed while news of the successful struggle of the cambodian people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation kept pouring in. one dancer said: "we were overjoyed at the news that under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with samdech sihanouk as its chairman and the royal government of national union, the cambodian people have liberated more than 90 per cent of the country's territory. so we decided to create a dance in praise of the heroism of the cambodian people. we regard this as a bounden duty of our ensemble."

following chairman mao's teaching, the artists have gone among the workers, peasants and soldiers to take part in class struggle and productive labour. this has raised their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and enabled them to give a more effective presentation of the people's struggles on the stage.

they were greatly inspired by chairman mao's statement of may 20, 1970, and the speedy development of the revolutionary situation at home and abroad. they regarded their work of studying and introducing the musical art of the asian, african and latin american peoples and creating songs and dances in praise of their heroic struggles as a glorious task in promoting the friendship between the chinese people and the people of the rest of the world. they followed news about the revolutionary struggles of the asian, african and latin american people closely and created new songs and dances which reflect their struggles.

in creating the dance "khmer militiawomen", the artists studied newspaper articles on the revolutionary struggle in cambodia and photographs of the cambodian revolutionary soldiers fighting and working in the dense forests of their country. then the artists collectively worked out the main structure of the dance and composed the songs. chang chun, an actress famous for her performance of dances of southeast asia, worked out the choreography, the conductor kuan nai-chung wrote the score in cambodian national style. the whole project took several months.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao sent them more pictures to familiarize the dancers with the struggle of the cambodian people. shanghai's musicians sent them the revolutionary song "unite under the banner of the front" which ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, had brought from the liberated areas of cambodia earlier. a choreographer and director from the china dance school helped. the support from all sides showed the determination of the chinese people to firmly support the cambodian people's struggle.

the dancers said they would continue to learn from the cambodian people, enrich the political content and improve the artistic level of the dance, so as to contribute to the friendship between the chinese and cambodian people.

## CHINA AND CANADA

### Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of China Leaves for American Countries

**(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)**

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china flew off here today for a performance tour of american countries. leader of the troupe is chang ying-wu, standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and deputy leader is yin chan-chen, council member of the association.

seeing the troupe off at the airport were liu hsien-chuan, deputy head, and shih shao-hua and ti fu-tsai, members, of the cultural group under the state council; ho ying, vice-minister, and chang wen-chin, assistant minister, of foreign affairs; yang chi, vice-president of the friendship association; and leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo, peng hua, ting hsueh-sung, chen teh-ho, lin lin, wang chih-fan and hsing jen-hsien.

diplomatic envoys to china of the countries concerned were present.

## Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Canada for France

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 15, 1972)

the medical delegation of the chinese medical association with wu wei-jan as leader and fu yi-cheng as deputy leader left here this afternoon for france after concluding its friendly visit to canada.

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang and other officials of the chinese embassy saw the delegation off at the airport.

the delegation arrived in canada on november 1.

during its stay in canada, it visited universities, medical schools, health centres, research centres, hospitals, clinics and historical places in edmonton, toronto, montreal, ottawa and gravenhust, where they had discussions with their canadian colleagues on questions of mutual concern. through the visit, the chinese doctors have benefited much by learning from their canadian colleagues, and the understanding and friendship between the doctors and peoples of the two countries have been strengthened.

## CHINA AND FRANCE

### Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 16, 1972)

the chinese medical delegation arrived here this morning for a friendly visit to france.

the delegation is le wu wei-jan, vice-president of the surgery society of the se medical association and deputy director of the surgica partment of the capital hospital under the chinese aca of medical sciences. its deputy leader is fu yi-cheng, deputy secretary-general of the chinese medical association.

the chinese delegation was welcomed at the airport by catalin v. olt, director of the service of reception of cultural, scientific and technical relations of the french foreign ministry, and dr. regard who had visited china recently.

chinese ambassador to france huang chen was also present.

CHINA AND GUYANA

## Guyanese Government Economic and Trade Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 16, 1972)

the government economic and trade delegation of the co-operative republic of guyana led by minister of economic development kenneth king left here for home by train today.

it was seen off at the railway station by yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade.

the guyanese delegation flew in here via peking yesterday after paying a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. the guests later attended a reception marking the closing of china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

## Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Leaves Hungary for Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Budapest, Nov. 16, 1972)

chinese foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo left here by plane today for a friendly visit to yugoslavia after concluding his friendly visit to hungary.

seeing him off at the airport were biro jozsef, hungarian minister of foreign trade, and feedrer adolf, director of the regional department of the ministry of foreign trade.

chinese ambassador to hungary lu chih-hsien and commercial counsellor keng chien were also present.

during their stay in hungary, minister pai hsiang-kuo and his party held talks with the hungarian foreign trade minister and visited some factories and state farms. minister biro jozsef gave a banquet in honour of the chinese minister and his party. ambassador lu chih-hsien also gave a banquet on the occasion of minister pai hsiang-kuo's visit to hungary.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

## Chinese Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Jamaican Capital

(NCNA-English Kingston, Nov. 15, 1972)

li chuan, head of the visiting delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade, gave a farewell banquet here this evening to thank the jamaican friends for their warm and friendly reception of the delegation.

present on the occasion were ken mcneil, jamaican minister of health and environmental control; dudley thompson, minister of state in the prime minister's office; sydney pagan, minister of regional affairs; parliamentary secretaries in several ministries; carlton alexander, chairman of the national export corporation; personages of industrial, commercial and press circles of jamaica as well as representatives of overseas chinese.

at the banquet, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, both li chuan and minister dudley thompson expressed the hope that the friendship between the chinese and jamaican peoples will grow further and the economic and trade relations between the two countries will develop.

on the evening of november 13, the chinese visitors were guests at a dinner given by the jamaican ministry of external affairs.

CHINA AND LAOS

## Newly-Appointed Ambassador of Kingdom of Laos to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

lien pravongviengkham, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of laos to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

## Will of Latin American Countries Should Be Respected, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

the people's daily carries an article by its commentator today under the headline "the will of the latin american countries should be respected". the article reads:

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, in his note of november 14, 1972 to the ambassador of the united states of mexico to china, made it clear that the chinese government respects and supports the just proposition of mexico and other countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america. in the note the chinese government declared solemnly: china will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear latin american countries and the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone, nor will china test, manufacture, produce, stockpile, install or deploy nuclear weapons in these countries or in this zone, or send her means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and territorial air space of latin american countries. this note of the chinese government to the mexican government manifests once again the consistent position of china on the question of nuclear arms.

the chinese government always holds that it is legitimate for many small and medium-sized countries to demand and propose the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones or peace zones with a view to opposing the superpowers' policies of aggression, expansion and war. china is making some nuclear weapons of her own solely for the purposes of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons. the chinese government has declared to the world for long that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. although in the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america and in its additional protocol ii, there is an affirmation of the resolutions of the u.n. general assembly on the "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" and the "partial nuclear test ban treaty", the two treaties to which china has always been opposed, the chinese government, however, in support of the just proposition of latin american countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, has unequivocally committed itself. besides, the chinese government has given its assurance on what is not laid down in the treaty, namely the non-dispatch of means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and territorial air space of latin american countries. this principled stand constitutes a vigorous support for many countries in their well-intentioned

desire for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones or peace zones.

at the current session of the united nations general assembly, the soviet representatives made a loud and big talk about "non-use of force" and "permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons". but once faced with the question of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america, they balked. soviet representative roschin made this and that and many excuses at the u.n. general assembly, but dared not undertake any obligation. in the final analysis, soviet revisionism has adopted such an attitude because the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america is not in the interest of its pursuance of the policy of nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail there. thus, soviet revisionism has further exposed by its own deeds its sham disarmament trick.

the will of the latin american countries should be respected. in order to turn their proposition for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone into a reality, a struggle must be waged against the superpowers' policy of nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat.

## CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

### Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1972)

---

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the grand duchy of luxembourg have decided to give each other recognition and to establish diplomatic relations as from november 16, 1972.

the two governments declare that their relations will be governed by the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit.

the government of the grand duchy of luxembourg confirms its recognition of the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

(signed) liu hsin-chuan

ambassador of the people's republic of china to the soviet union

(signed) adrien meisch

ambassador of the grand duchy of luxembourg to the soviet union

moscow, november 13, 1972

Jen-min Jih-pao Welcomes Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Luxembourg

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today welcoming the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the grand duchy of luxembourg. the editorial reads in full as follows:

the chinese government and the government of the grand duchy of luxembourg have decided, after friendly consultations, to establish diplomatic relations on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit. the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries accords with the common wish and interests of the two peoples. it has opened a new page in the history of the relationship between the two countries. to this we express our welcome.

the people of luxembourg have waged a courageous struggle against foreign aggression and intervention. during the second world war, they took an active part in and made their share of contribution to the struggle against fascism. in recent years, the west european countries have been uniting themselves to counter the rivalry between the superpowers in europe. luxembourg has played its role in this struggle.

chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, has said, "every nation, big or small, has its strong and weak points." we have always held that friendly contacts between the chinese and the other peoples are a source of inspiration to us and also a good opportunity for us to learn. we will follow the teachings of chairman mao to learn modestly from the strong points of the other peoples. we hold that all countries, big or small, should be equal and respect each other. the five principles of peaceful co-existence should serve as the guiding principles in handling relations between nations. the affairs of a country must be handled by its own people. the affairs of the world must be handled by all the countries of the world. we are firmly opposed to the superpowers' interference in the internal affairs of other

countries and their monopolization of international affairs. this principled stand of ours is winning ever wider sympathy and support in the world.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing all the chinese people. taiwan province is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the people's republic of china. we firmly oppose the "two china's", "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments" or similar absurdities. all schemes to create "an independent taiwan" are absolutely impermissible, nor can they ever succeed. the chinese government is concerned about the living conditions and democratic rights of the compatriots in taiwan.. we are deeply convinced that taiwan will surely be returned into the embrace of the motherland exclamation

there is a traditional friendship between the peoples of china and luxembourg. we wish that following the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and luxembourg, friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will develop steadily and the friendship between the two peoples will grow from day to day.

## CHINA AND MALAGASY

### Malagasy Foreign Minister Passes Through Shanghai on Way Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 17, 1972)

didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs of the malagasy republic, and his wife and the malagasy delegation led by him passed through here today on their way home after concluding their visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the airport to see them off were vice-chairmen chou chun-lin and feng kuo-chu, and standing committee member huang chin-hai, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND MALTA

## Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Maltese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with joseph l. forace, first maltese ambassador to china.

j.n. mallia, second secretary of the maltese embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

also present were chang wen-chin, chinese assistant foreign minister; wang tung, director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and staff members chang yi-chun, tang wen-sheng and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

## Chinese Table Tennis Team Ends Visit to Mauritius

(NCNA-English Port Louis, Nov. 15, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team left here for uganda by air yesterday afternoon after one week's visit to mauritius.

it was seen off at the airport by c. rambocus, first vice-president, ram ruhee, secretary-general, of the mauritius sports association (m.s.a.), carrim borbie, chairman of m.s.a. table tennis commission, officials from the ministry of youth and sports of mauritius and representatives of the chinese community here.

chinese ambassador to mauritius wang tse was also present.

during the visit of the chinese table tennis team here, speaker of the legislative assembly h. vaghjee and prime minister s. ramgoolam received chao chih-ching, leader of the chinese team, and gave a luncheon for him. basant rai, minister of youth and sports of mauritius, ad wang tse, chinese ambassador, were also present. speaker vaghjee and prime minister ramgoolam had a cordial talk with chao chih-ching and the chinese ambassador. prime minister ramgoolam asked the chinese team leader to convey his regards to premier chou en-lai.

the reception and luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

earlier, speaker vaghjee invited team leader chao chih-ching and ambassador wang tse to attend the mauritius' assembly's regular meeting.

on the evening of november 13, ambassador wang tse gave a reception for the chinese table tennis team. basant rai, minister of youth and sports, c.a. lechning, minister of employment, mrs. r. henrisson, mother of foreign minister duval, and some 400 guests attended the reception.

## CHINA AND MEXICO

### Trade Delegation of Mexican Business Owners Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1972)

the trade delegation of the mexican confederation of business owners led by ricardo sanchez aguilar, adviser to the president of the confederation, left here today for southern china before going home via kwangchow.

while in peking, the delegation was met and feted by li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade. present at the banquet were mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and mexican embassy counsellor guillermo corona. the delegation viewed industrial and historical sites.

the delegation arrived in peking on november 12 after attending china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair.

## CHINA AND NEPAL

### Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Nepalese Prime Minister K. N. Bista

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

chairman mao tsetung met with kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, at chungnanhai here this afternoon.

during the meeting, chairman mao expressed warm welcome to the nepalese prime minister coming from a friendly neighboring country. he asked his excellency prime minister bista to convey his regards to his majesty king birendra. the meeting proceeded

in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were premier chou en-lai and interpreters chang han-chih and tang wen-sheng.

## Nepalese Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Peking on Occasion of Prime Minister Bista's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1972)

ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife gave a banquet in the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, and madame bista.

prime minister and madame bista and his party attended the banquet.

attending the banquet were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee and president of the china-nepal friendship association; foreign minister chi peng-fei; as well as lin chia-mei, wang yun-ju, hsu han-ping, yang chi, yang teh-chung, han hsu, yeh cheng-chang and kuo tung-chun.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests chatted heartily. they drank to the constantly growing friendship between the people of china and nepal.

## Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, held talks here this afternoon.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the nepalese side were: ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china; major general padma bahadur khatri, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; bharat bahadur pradhan, secretary of the ministry

of finance; dor bahadur bista, nepalese consul-general in lhasa; and y. k. silwal, first secretary of the nepalese embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned han hsu, yeh cheng-chang, yen chia-hua, tang yeh-wen, chang han-chih, tang wen-sheng and lien cheng-pao.

## Prime Minister and Mme. Bista See Peking Opera in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, and madame bista today attended a soiree, at which the china peking opera troupe presented the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern".

attending the soiree were also nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife; secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs major general padma bahadur khatri; secretary of the ministry of finance bharat bahadur pradhan; nepalese consul-general in lhasa dor bahadur bista; other members of prime minister bista's entourage; poorna bahadur, president of the nepal-china friendship society, and his wife and the delegation of the society he is leading; and the officials of the nepalese embassy here.

attending the soiree were also vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo, foreign minister chi peng-fei and madame hsu han-ping, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ting hsueh-sung, and leading members of departments concerned, including yu hui-yung, han hsu, yeh cheng-chang, kuo tung-chun, kao chien-chung and yen chia-hua.

the performance was welcomed by the distinguished nepalese guests.

the soiree was sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries to welcome prime minister and madame bista.

## Nepalese Prime Minister and Madame Bista Visit Central Institute for Nationalities in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

prime minister kirti nidhi bista and madame bista and other distinguished guests from nepal visited the central institute for nationalities this afternoon. they spent a happy afternoon together with teachers and students of various nationalities there.

ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, welcomed the distinguished guests at the institute.

when prime minister and madame bista and other guests arrived at the institute, teachers and students of over 50 nationalities in their national costumes lined the road and shouted slogans of welcome to express their friendly sentiments for the distinguished guests from the friendly neighbouring country of nepal.

prime minister and madame bista, accompanied by li li, chairman, and wei ching-chang, vice-chairman, of the institute revolutionary committee, went round classrooms where lectures on the tibetan, mongolian, uighur and korean languages were given. the students made warm addresses of welcome to the distinguished guests in the languages of minority nationalities. prime minister and madame bista heartily clapped their hands in acknowledgement.

prime minister and madame bista visited the institute's library where they inspected copies of chinese translations of "king mahendra's poems" and "a selection of nepalese poems" and a copy of "picturesque nepal".

then prime minister and madame bista were invited to the arts department where the students entertained them with a performance of songs and dances reflecting the life of people of various nationalities in china. the students' orchestra there played "the motherland is calling" and other nepalese songs for the distinguished guests.

in the past two days, prime minister and madame bista, accompanied by foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping and a leading member of the ministry of light industry li hsueh-shih, visited the palace museum and saw relics unearthed during the cultural revolution and an exhibition on art handicrafts. madame bista visited the peking art handicrafts factory in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien's wife lin chia-mei.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

## Director-General of Ministry of Economic Affairs of Netherlands Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

the three-member group including w.p.h. van oorschot, director-general of the ministry of economic affairs of the netherlands, wound up their visit to china and left for home by air this morning via kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by tu yu-yun, chinese assistant minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

jan vixseboxse, ambassador of the netherlands to china, was also present.

li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, yesterday met and had a friendly conversation with van oorschot and other members of the group. during their stay in china, the guests held talks with tu yu-yun, and visited china's 1972 export commodities fair in kwangchow, a rural people's commune and a school.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

## Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visiting Delegation of Korean Academy of Sciences

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here at noon today on the occasion of the visit to china of the delegation of korean academy of sciences.

among the guests were wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of departments concerned and scientists hao meng-pi, lu wei-chao, chen chen-chi, pan chun, wu tsao-wen, chen ping, li kuang-liang and kao wen-hsueh.

attending the banquet were choe hung su, vice-president of the d.p.r.k. academy of sciences and leader of the delegation of korean academy of sciences, and members of the delegation.

at the banquet, hosts and guests chatted about the friendship and unity between the people and scientists of china and korea. choe hung su and wu-yu-hsun in their speeches pointed out that the 1973-1974 scientific

cooperation plan between the academies of sciences of china and korea signed during the korean delegation's visit to china would make contributions to further promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation between the people and scientific workers of the two countries.

## CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

### Li Hsien-nien, Li Chiang, Han Tsung-cheng and Peng Shao-hui Hold Talks with Le Thanh Nghi, Ly Ban, Ngo Thuyen and Tran Sam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1972)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier, li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this afternoon held talks with le thanh nghi, leader of the vietnamese government economic delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government, ly ban, deputy leader of the delegation, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade, ngo thuyen, deputy leader of the delegation, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and major general tran sam, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of national defence.

the talks proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the vietnamese side were also members of the delegation dinh van tram, nguyen huu le, mai huu ich and le quang tuong; specialists of the delegation and members of the entourage nguyen hung dinh, pham duc luat, dinh the lam, pham thanh ha and tran kim an; as well as nguyen dong, military attache, and tan phong, first secretary, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were also leading members and staff members of departments concerned yuan hua-ping, liang feng, yang jung-chieh, wang pin, ho cheng, hu chien-wen, wang pao-hsin and chang han-sen.

## Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1972)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government.

hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly, attended the banquet.

attending the banquet were the deputy leaders of the delegation ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade, ngo thuyen, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and major general tran sam, vice-minister of national defence; and members, specialists and the entourage of the delegation.

thiounn mumm, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, also attended.

vice-premier li hsien-nien in his speech at the banquet reiterated the chinese government's firm support for the just stand of the democratic republic of viet nam as expressed in its october 26 statement. he pointed out that the u.s. government should keep its word and lose no time in signing the agreement it had reached with the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

comrade li hsien-nien said: "we are convinced that all the vietnamese people, who are tempered in the protracted revolutionary struggle, will surely be able to overcome numerous difficulties on their road ahead, win their sacred national rights and achieve genuine and complete independence and freedom."

comrade li hsien-nien stressed: the chinese and vietnamese people are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. "in line with our great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will, as always, do their best to support and assist the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos in their just struggles till complete victory is won."

comrade li hsien-nien spoke highly of the brilliant victories the vietnamese people have won in the fight

against the u.s. aggressors. he said: "by winning great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the vietnamese people have set a glorious example to all oppressed people and nations in the struggle for liberation. their revolutionary iron-will is encouraging the people of many countries in their just struggles against imperialist aggression, interference, subversion and control. their rich experience in fighting against imperialism is worth our learning."

vice-premier le thanh nghi in his speech gave an account of the brilliant victories won by the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he also spoke of the serious and earnest stand of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on the peaceful settlement of the viet nam question. he pointed out that the nixon administration had perfidiously gone back on its word and was delaying the signing of the agreement it had reached with the government of the democratic republic of viet nam while making intensified efforts to send more weapons and war materiel to south viet nam. he said that the nixon administration was stepping up the "vietnamization" of the war in an effort to maintain the saigon puppet regime as a tool of u.s. imperialism for pushing new colonialism in south viet nam.

he stressed: "the u.s. government must be held fully responsible for the prolonging of the viet nam war." "the vietnamese people resolutely demand that the nixon administration honour its pledge and sign as early as possible the 'agreement of ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam' agreed upon by both sides." he declared that so long as u.s. imperialism refused to give up its ambition of aggression against south viet nam, the vietnamese people would persist in and vigorously promote the struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts till the realization of their basic goal, that is, liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north and proceed to reunify the fatherland peacefully.

vice-premier le thanh nghi warmly praised the profound militant sentiments between viet nam and china. he said: "the vietnamese people are very happy to see that the fraternal friendship and militant unity of our two peoples has emerged even more unbreakable from the test of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation -- the most difficult, the most arduous and the greatest battle ever fought for national independence and freedom."

among the guests were also the vietnamese handicraft art visiting group led by nguyen van thao, minister-counsellor nguyen tien and other officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy here, ambassador nguyen van quang of the republic of south viet nam to china and officials of the

r.s.v.n. embassy here, and vietnamese experts and trainees and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

present were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang shu-sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; and leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including shen chien, peng shao-hui, chang ling-pin, hsu pin-chou, chen jui-ting, kuo lu, tu hsing-yuan, wang hsing, hsieh hsin-ho, wang hai-jung, wang shih-yen, wang lei, ti fu-tsai, ting hsueh-sung, yuan hua-ping, lu wei-chao, liang feng, wang chen, kao chien-chung, yin tso-chen, yang jung-chieh and wang pin.

in the banquet hall hung the national flags of the d.r.v.n. and china. the band played music of revolutionary songs of the two countries. the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms chatted heartily about the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of the two countries. the banquet was permeated with feelings of comrades and brothers.

## Comrade Li Hsien-nien's Speech

**(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1972)**

following is the full text of the speech by comrade li hsien-nien at the banquet here this evening in honour of the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade vice-premier le thanh nghi,

respected comrade hoang van hoan,

respected comrades deputy delegation leaders ly ban, ngo thuyen and tran sam,

respected comrade ambassador nguyen van quang,

comrades,

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by vice-premier le thanh nghi has come to china for a friendly visit and for talks on assistance in 1973. this filled us with great delight. at this banquet permeated with an atmosphere of the militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese

peoples, please allow me, on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and people, to extend our warmest welcome to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, the heroic vietnamese people have advanced wave upon wave with great fortitude and waged a protracted revolutionary struggle. for the past decade and more, they have conducted a life-and-death struggle against the u.s. aggressors and won brilliant victories. since the spring of this year, the armed forces and people in south viet nam have launched a mighty offensive on various battlefields, wiped out large numbers of enemy combat forces and further expanded the liberated areas. this is a heavy blow at the u.s. plan of "vietnamizing" the war. the armymen and people in north viet nam have carried forward their glorious revolutionary tradition and heroically resisted the barbarous naval and air raids and mining and blockading by the u.s. imperialists. meanwhile they have persisted in socialist construction under very severe conditions and achieved remarkable successes. the chinese people are elated and inspired by the tremendous achievements of the brotherly vietnamese people.

by winning great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the vietnamese people have set a glorious example to all oppressed people and nations in the struggle for liberation. their revolutionary iron-will is encouraging the people of many countries in their just struggles against imperialist aggression, interference, subversion and control. their rich experience in fighting against imperialism is worth our learning. the chinese people take pride in having the heroic vietnamese people as their comrades-in-arms.

the vietnamese people are a heroic people, staunch and indomitable. in accordance with president ho chi minh's teaching that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom", they have carried out a persistent struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts. in order once more to show the sincere desire for a peaceful settlement of the viet nam question, comrade le duc tho, special adviser to the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference, has agreed to meet again with the u.s. side to solve the question of signing the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam". the u.s. government should keep its word and sign the already reached agreement as quickly as possible. the chinese government reiterates its firm support for the just stand of the democratic republic of viet nam in its october 26 statement. we are convinced that all the vietnamese people, who are tempered in the protracted revolutionary struggle, will surely be able to overcome numerous difficulties on their

road ahead, win their sacred national rights and achieve genuine and complete independence and freedom.

the chinese and vietnamese people are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. the chinese people have always regarded it as their glorious proletarian internationalist duty to support and assist the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. in line with our great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will, as always, do their best to support and assist the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos in their just struggles till complete victory is won.

the current friendly visit to china of the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam will certainly make new contributions to further promoting the militant friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people and the cooperation between the two countries. i wish the delegation complete success in the visit.

now, i request you all to raise your glasses and drink a toast

to the great victory of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese people and the indochinese peoples,

to the health of the vietnamese party and government leaders president ton duc thang, comrade le duan, comrade truong chinh and comrade pham van dong,

to the health of comrade vice-premier le thanh nghi,

to the health of comrade hoang van hoan,

to the health of comrades deputy delegation leaders ly ban, ngo thuyen and tran sam,

to the health of ambassador nguyen van quang,

to the health of his excellency thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the health of all vietnamese comrades present, and

to the health of all comrades present here exclamation

## Comrade Le Thanh Nghi's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade le thanh nghi at the banquet given by comrade li hsien-nien here this evening in honour of the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien,

dear comrades,

amid the cordial atmosphere of unity and friendship, we wish to convey the warmest and most sincere regards of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people as a whole to the communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, to the government of the people's republic of china and to the fraternal chinese people.

on behalf of the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam, i express heartfelt thanks to comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien for his enthusiastic words about the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the people of peking, the capital, for the very warm and cordial hospitality they have accorded our delegation.

your profound feeling towards our delegation is a tremendous encouragement for the people of south and north viet nam who are carrying on the fight against u.s. imperialism, which is stubborn, bellicose and unwilling to abandon its ambition of aggression against viet nam.

dear comrades,

with profound comradely and fraternal feelings, the vietnamese people are boundlessly delighted at the great victories won by the chinese people in their socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party and the respected and beloved chairman mao. gone forever is the poor and backward old china, thanks to these victories. the people's republic of china has today become a thriving socialist country which is growing in strength with a modern industry, an all-round agriculture, a powerful national defence and advanced culture, science and technology.

inspired by their previous colossal achievements, the 700 million chinese people, working energetically and with a will to build the country through self-reliance, are scoring fresh and still more brilliant victories day

by day in socialist construction and have achieved fine results in the first two years (1971-1972) of their fourth five-year plan for developing the national economy.

the rapid, all-round growth of the people's republic of china has enabled her to acquire, in a relatively short historical period, an increasingly important role and position in the world.

the vietnamese people regard the chinese people's great victories as a tremendous encouragement. this is because the people's republic of china is the stable rear area for the vietnamese people who are at the forefront of resistance against the u.s. imperialist aggressors. as our fraternal socialist neighbour, the people's republic of china is linked with viet nam by a close friendship of unity and struggle. this friendship has been established, consolidated and developed in the storms of protracted revolutionary struggles in our respective countries, struggles filled with hardships and sacrifices and crowned with brilliant victories.

the vietnamese people sincerely wish the fraternal chinese people new and still more brilliant victories in the socialist revolution and construction, making great contributions to the world people's revolutionary struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

the viet nam workers' party and the government and all the people of viet nam resolutely support the chinese people in their struggle to liberate taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china.

dear comrades,

at present, the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation holds out very good prospects. since the spring of 1972, the armed forces and people in southern viet nam have carried on a vigorous fight and won important victories in all fields as a result of their sustained, very valiant offensives and determined struggle.

the people's armed forces and our compatriots in the south have wiped out and routed an important portion of the puppet army's effectives, broken the spine of the "vietnamization" policy, and smashed the u.s.-puppet clique's fortified defence lines and its strong defence complex. they are attacking with increasing fierceness, daily developing and consolidating their initiative on the battlefields.

one of the outstanding victories the armed forces and people in the south have won recently is that the u.s.-puppet clique's pacification plan has been frustrated over extensive areas, and that a great number of military sectors and sub-sectors, county towns and strongholds have

been cleared, and many "concentration centres" and "strategic hamlets" stormed. disastrous defeats are being inflicted upon the scheme of the u.s.-puppet clique to push "vietnamization" by bringing more population under its control, annexing territory and combing for human and material resources.

the nixon administration is panic-stricken at the imminent collapse of its "vietnamization" policy. it has made desperate efforts to send in more aircraft and naval vessels, frantically escalated the war in viet nam, "re-americanized" it with air and naval forces, savagely mined the ports in the north, and committed monstrous crimes of genocide and ecological destruction in the north and south. despite u.s. imperialist bombing and shelling, the armed forces and people in both parts of viet nam have given the u.s. aggressors due punishment. the people in the north are determined to fully fulfil their obligations to the heroic great front.

the great, all-round, solid and strategic victories won by the armed forces and people of the south have brought about a momentous turn in the balance of strength in the field unfavourable to the u.s.-puppet clique and a situation in which our compatriots in the south are steadily advancing to win new and still more victories.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam ardently desire peace on the basis of independence and freedom and, in order to meet the sincere hope of the people of the world including the people of the united states, have demonstrated their serious and earnest attitude and good faith in striving to reach a settlement of the viet nam question on the basis of respecting the basic national rights of the vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the people of south viet nam. not long ago, owing to the initiative of the vietnamese side, the u.s. side agreed to the draft "agreement of ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" and the date of signing the agreement. however, as is known to all, the nixon administration has perfidiously gone back on its word and is delaying the signing of the agreement on untenable pretexts. at the same time the nixon administration is making intensified efforts to send more weapons and war materiel to south viet nam while the lackeys of u.s. imperialism in saigon are unscrupulously persecuting the patriots they have unlawfully arrested and imprisoned. it is obvious that the nixon administration still refuses to stop its war of aggression. on the contrary, it is stepping up the "vietnamization" of the war in an effort to maintain the saigon puppet regime as a tool of u.s. imperialism for pushing new colonialism in south viet nam. the u.s. government must be held fully responsible for the prolonging of the viet nam war.

the vietnamese people firmly demand that the nixon administration honour its pledge and sign as early as possible the "agreement of ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" agreed upon by both sides.

so long as u.s. imperialism remains stubborn and refuses to give up its ambition of aggression against south viet nam, the vietnamese people will firmly strengthen their unity, act as one man and, despite hardships and sacrifices, resolutely carry out the sacred will of the respected and beloved late president ho chi minh, persist in and vigorously promote the struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts until the realization of their basic goal, that is, liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north and proceed to reunify the fatherland peacefully.

the vietnamese people are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal people of laos and cambodia and defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys resolutely and completely.

dear comrades,

the fighting course traversed by the vietnamese people and their victories in resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation, and their tremendous achievements in the socialist construction of the democratic republic of viet nam, are inseparable from the lofty internationalist friendship and the great and valuable support and assistance of the soviet people, the chinese people, the people of the fraternal socialist countries and the people throughout the world.

the vietnamese people keep in their memory the great and many-sided support and assistance that the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people have rendered to the vietnamese people in their cause of resistance against u.s. aggression and the salvation of the nation and in their socialist construction. "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area" -- this solemn statement made by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung is a valuable encouragement to all our compatriots and fighters who are engaged in very fierce battles. the things alive with expressions of friendship done by the chinese workers, peasants, armymen and people of various strata on china's vast territory for supporting viet nam are brilliant manifestations of the close friendship between the people of viet nam and china who are "both comrades and brothers".

in view of the very serious acts of war escalation of u.s. imperialism in viet nam since the beginning of this year and the nixon government's recent perfidious attitude in putting off the signing of the "agreement of ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam", the government of the people's republic of china has issued a statement,

sternly condemning u.s. imperialism, firmly supporting the just stand of the vietnamese people and demanding that the u.s. government keep its word. the chinese government reiterated that so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its war of aggression against viet nam, no matter what form the war may take, the chinese people will continue to give all-out support to the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

embodying the steel-firm determination of the 700 million chinese people, the government of the people's republic of china has provided viet nam with enormous supplementary aid in 1972 and adopted in good time many effective measures to help the vietnamese people overcome the difficulties created by u.s. imperialism. this support and assistance has made most important contributions to our people's struggle for a great, all-round victory.

the vietnamese people are very happy to see that the fraternal friendship and militant unity of our two peoples has emerged even more unbreakable from the test of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation -- the most difficult, the most arduous and the greatest battle ever fought for national independence and freedom.

today, in this atmosphere of close militant unity, we wish to express, on behalf of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people as a whole, our sincere and profound thanks to the communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung and to the chinese government and people for the firm support and the tremendous and valuable assistance they have all along rendered to the vietnamese people's glorious revolutionary cause, which is bound to triumph.

we are convinced that, on the basis of the deep revolutionary feelings which have long linked our two peoples, and with the help and support given by leading chinese party and government comrades in the spirit of "both comrades and brothers", our economic delegation will satisfactorily fulfil our mission in our visit to the people's republic of china and in our talks for the signing of an agreement on economic and military aid for 1973.

i propose a toast

to the great victory of the chinese people in their socialist revolution and construction,

to the great victory of the vietnamese, cambodian and lao people in their struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys,

to the great everlasting friendship and militant

unity of the two parties and two peoples of viet nam and china,

to the health of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and respected and beloved friend of the vietnamese people,

to the health of premier chou en-lai and leading comrades in the chinese party and government,

to the health of vice-premier li hsien-nien,

to the health of his excellency thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and

to the health of the comrades present exclamation

CHINA AND SWEDEN

**Chinese Ice Hockey Team Winds Up Visit to Sweden**

**(NCNA-English Stockholm, Nov. 16, 1972)**

the chinese ice hockey team led by wan szu-yuan, leading member of the chinese winter sports association, left here yesterday afternoon for austria after its seven-day friendly visit to sweden.

the chinese team arrived here on november 8 from switzerland. during its stay in sweden, it was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality by the officials of local governments and leading members of local ice hockey associations. players of the two countries had four matches in four cities. about 6,000 spectators saw the matches, three of which were won by the guest team. every good play by members of both sides was warmly applauded and cheered. many spectators shouted in unison "china, china" to show their friendship for the chinese people. a swedish friend said: "the chinese and swedish peoples have become closer in their hearts after the visit of the chinese team and the matches."

the chinese ice hockey team was warmly welcomed and seen off by the leading members of the swedish ice hockey association upon its arrival and departure.

TRADE EXHIBITION

### Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1972)

li yung-ting, head of the chinese exhibition group to the 1972 national fair of canada and the stockholm international fair of sweden, head of the group for the chinese economic and trade exhibition in norway and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, returned here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND UGANDA

### Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Uganda

(NCNA-English Kampala, Nov. 15, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team led by chao chih-ching and kuo shih-kung arrived here from mauritius early this morning for a friendly one-week visit to uganda.

present at the airport to greet the chinese team were secretary general of the uganda national council of sports kakoza, president fred ssewanyana and vice-president rustico ggayi of the uganda table tennis association, and uganda players.

chinese ambassador to uganda ko pu-hai was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

### Li Hsien-nien, Chou Hua-min Meet Venezuelan Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1972)

vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min met here this morning with all members of the venezuelan trade delegation led by dr. leopoldo diaz bruzual, president of the venezuelan institute of foreign trade. they had a friendly conversation.

chen teh-ho, sun so-chang and other leading members of departments concerned were present on the occasion.

### Venezuelan Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

the venezuelan trade delegation led by dr. leopoldo diaz bruzual, president of the venezuelan institute of foreign trade, flew off here for home this morning via kwangchow at the end of a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and leading members of departments concerned sun so-chang, li yen-nien, chao mao-chun, li shu-teh and shen yun-ao.

while in peking, the guests visited a factory and toured places of historical interest.

## CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

### Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 16, 1972)

a chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, arrived here today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the yugoslav government.

the delegation was met at the airport by muhamed hadzic, yugoslav federal secretary for foreign trade, milos lalovic, assistant state secretary for foreign affairs, and others.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, and tai chieh, member of the chinese delegation and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

### President of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 16, 1972)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of yugoslavia, received here today all members of the chinese government trade delegation led by foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo.

present on the occasion was muhamed hadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade.

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao was also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

**Chinese Road Team Leaves Zambia for Home**

**(NCNA-English Lusaka, Nov. 16, 1972)**

chiu hsien-chung, head of the chinese road team, and other chinese technical and engineering personnel left here yesterday for home after the completion of the zambian lusaka-kaoma road.

siwo, permanent secretary of the ministry of power, transport and works, was present at the airport to see them off. li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to zambia, and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

ambassador li chiang-fen gave a cocktail party for the chinese road team on november 10. it was attended by kankasa, zambian state minister for foreign affairs, and his wife; mark chona, special assistant to president kaunda; siwo, permanent secretary of the ministry of power, transport and works; and other officials.

the lusaka-kaoma road, 388 kilometres long was completed last september, thanks to the friendly cooperation and common efforts of the workers and technical and engineering personnel of zambia and china.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 29, 1972 No. 5265

**********
* NATIONAL *
**********

"REDNESS" AND "EXPERTNESS"

## Continue To Advance on the Red-and-Expert Road

- Chiangmen Sugar Cane Chemical Plant helps the engineering and technical personnel raise their political, ideological and professional levels

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 17, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, November 16, 1972) By conscientiously implementing the policy of the Party toward intellectuals and helping the engineering and technical personnel to raise their political, ideological and professional levels, the Party committee of Chiangmen Sugar Cane Chemical Plant in Kwangtung Province has enabled them to continue their advance on the red-and-expert road.

Chiangmen Sugar Cane Chemical Plant is a multi-purpose utilization plant with sugar cane as its principal raw material. During the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, this plant conscientiously implemented the policy of the Party toward intellectuals, and while making arrangements for the engineering and technical personnel to bring their parts actively into play at their technical stations, also helped them at the same time to draw a line of distinction between right and wrong ideologically and raise their awareness of line struggle.

The Party committee has held various types of study classes, called numerous symposiums and experience exchange meetings, studied Chairman Mao's theses on the policy toward intellectuals and taking the red-and-expert road, and in relation to actual conditions in the plant, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, patiently helped the engineering and technical personnel raise their awareness of line struggle, dealt correctly with the

relations between being red and expert, and encouraged them to go actively deep into the study of technique for the revolution.

Owing to the effect of such fallacies as "politics can overrule anything" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, Liu T'ung-ch'ang, a production technician in the fermentation workshop was formerly afraid to go boldly into the study of technique. In the early part of this year, when the plant let him take part in the research and trial manufacture of a new medical product, he realized that it would be difficult for him to complete the task by relying on his former technical knowledge alone, yet he was also afraid that by diligently going deep into the study of new technique he would again be following the erroneous road of "technique comes first." The Party committee of the plant and the Party branch of the workshop thereupon looked him up for a talk, studied Chairman Mao's writings together with him, drew a line of distinction between going deep into the study of technique for the revolution and "technique comes first," and encouraged him to serve the people wholeheartedly and to strive for the best technically.

With the raising of line awareness and correction of understanding, Liu T'ung-ch'ang in the work of trial-manufacturing the new product actively went deep into the study of technical theory, and modestly learned from the old workers. By linking the advanced experience from both inside and outside the country together with concrete conditions in the plant itself, he formulated a method of manufacture which enabled the time for the trial manufacture of the new products to be shortened against the original estimate by half, with the recovery and purity rate topping the demands of the technical target.

Liu T'ung-ch'ang not only conscientiously went deep into the study of technique by himself, but together with other old workers also enthusiastically helped six young workers of the experimental teams with the study of technique, and enabled them to grasp very quickly the operational technique for the production of this new product.

In order to help the engineering and technical personnel carry out professional study and raise their level of business management, the Party committee of the plant has listed that on their agenda, and put a standing committee member in charge of the work in this direction. The plant has reorganized and filled its technical data room, and the setting aside of time for organizing weekly professional study for the engineering and technical personnel has become a regular system. The various workshops, in accordance with their own particularities in production and technical demands, hold technical evening schools, short-term technical training classes and special technical symposiums.

For the past several years, some of the technical personnel have studied advanced mathematics, theoretical dynamics and improved their technical and theoretical levels. In conjunction with technical innovations and scientific experiment activities, this plant has also organized the engineering and technical personnel concerned and sent them outside for visits and study, to broaden their vision and to assimilate experience.

Two boiler technicians and some workers of the engine room, upon their return from a visit to the outside, and in the light of the shortcoming of heavy coal consumption and low power output of the boiler in their own plant, have worked in close cooperation with other technicians and workers, and changed the former Martin-type boiler into an effervescent medium temperature and pressure boiler, which enabled it to increase its power output by 26 percent as well as save about 30 tons of coal a day for the state.

Thanks to the efforts of the workers and the engineering and technical personnel in the whole plant, Chiangmen Sugar Cane Chemical Plant since 1969 has trial-manufactured successfully more than 20 multi-purpose utilization new products and realized more than 1,400 items of technical innovation, of which more than 50 items are of considerable importance. The plant has yearly overfulfilled the production target of the state, production quality has continued to improve, cost has been dropping year after year, and the situation in production is getting better and better.

* * *

GRAIN RESERVES

## Every Brigade in Chinshan Hsien Has Reserve Grain in Stock

- Energetically develop production and be prepared for war, be prepared against natural calamities and do everything for the people

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 16, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, November 14, 1972) Every production brigade of Chinshan hsien in the suburbs of Shanghai municipality has reserve grain in stock. Now is the autumn harvesting season. Rice fields lie in a patch of gold. Various production brigades are again making haste to clear up and inspect granaries preparatory to adding continuously to a new collective reserve grain stock after the fulfillment of state procurement quotas and the putting aside of an adequate supply for seed, grain ration and fodder purposes.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chinshan hsien has showed all-round growth in agricultural and subsidiary production. Up to 1968, average per-mow grain output exceeded 1,000 catties. Last year, it came to 1,285 catties. Average per-mow output for early rice in one season this year reached 804 catties. With the development of production, an even larger contribution is made to the state. Last year, an average of 745 catties of commodity grain was supplied to the state by each person of the population of the hsien.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be prepared for war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." Through recalling the past and making a comparison, they saw more clearly the great significance of a reserve grain stock. They said, "We must seek a steady yield coupled with a still higher yield and strive for a greater contribution. We must be prepared against war and against natural disasters and keep a proper reserve grain stock for the revolution." Apart from a reserve grain stock kept by every production team, the seven production teams of Unity brigade of Chuhsing commune have for every one of their 263 households a surplus grain stock.

Various communes of Chinshan hsien cited in time those advanced units and advanced figures for their keeping a proper reserve grain stock. Fifty-odd-year-old poor peasant Yang Ai-sheng cherishes grain like treasure. For 13 years as a grain management marker of the production team, he has worked assiduously and faithfully and taken the utmost care of grain. Never was there a case of rotting or damage. Many production team grain management personnel emulate Yang Ai-sheng's advanced deeds. They rack their brains in thinking out ways and means. They combine foreign and with indigenous anti-mildew and anti-pest measures. Single-mindedly they worked toward the proper safekeeping of collective grain.

* * *

## Put Aside More Reserve Grain in Fat Years and Less in Poor Years and Add to the Stock Year After Year

- Lungk'ou brigade insists on laying aside reserve grain year after year

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 16, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, November 14, 1972) Lungk'ou brigade of Malu commune of Changchiach'uan Hui Autonomous Hsien, Kansu Province, energetically carries out capital farmland construction and develops agricultural production. Since 1965, it has been laying aside a reserve grain stock year after year. Now it has 440,000 catties of grain in stock.

This brigade lies in a high and cold, dark and dank mountainous area crisscrossed by depressions and gorges. Natural conditions are relatively poor. From 1964, the brigade Party branch led the commune members in a hard struggle in learning from Tachai. For several years, they worked on the depressions and gorges and expanded the cultivable area by 321 mow. Drainage canals were dug. River dams were built to protect riverside farmland. Thus, grain output climbed up continuously. In 1971, total grain output for the whole brigade was up 41 percent compared with 1964. This year, serious natural disasters including insect pests, drought, frost, etc., hit here. Yet the brigade-wide grain crops showed an increase of 9 percent compared with last year.

On the basis of rapid production expansion, this brigade insisted on keeping a reserve stock and putting aside more in fat years and less in poor years and adding to the stock from year to year, apart from the overfulfillment of state procurement quotas and the laying aside of adequate seed, fodder and commune member ration supplies. At present, for every household, collective reserve grain averaged 2,300 catties.

On its own, this brigade built 54 granaries and set up collective systems for the receipt, control and use of collective reserve grain. Grain was kept in special granaries and special persons were put in charge of granaries.

* * *

## Develop the Spirit of Being Thrifty and Economical and Oppose Extravagance and Wastefulness

### - Huaerh production brigade achieves a year-to-year increase in its reserve grain stock

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 16, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, November 14, 1972) From 1965, Huaerh production brigade of Hsinhuach'iao commune of Lingwu hsien, Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, has been achieving a bumper harvest for eight consecutive years. The whole brigade has sold to the state a total of 8,600,000-plus catties of commodity grain. A collective reserve grain stock of over 480,000 catties is achieved. Commune member families generally have grain to spare.

Huaerh brigade lies on the bank of the Yellow River. Formerly it was a reed-packed saline and alkaline area, per-mow output not exceeding 100 catties. In 1964, the Party branch of the brigade led poor and lower-middle peasants in learning from Tachai, fighting bravely along the banks of the Yellow River, transforming low-lying fields and introducing scientific farming. Grain output showed a big margin increase. In 1965, it reached the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," and in 1966, crossed the "Yellow River." With the development of production, a greater and greater contribution was made to the state. The collective began to have grain in reserve.

In 1969, average per-mow grain output of Huaerh brigade exceeded 700 catties. The collective reserve grain stock came up to 300,000-plus catties. At this time, some commune members held that "for the great part of farmland a harvest is assured despite drought and waterlogging and there is no more need to stock up on grain." A small number of cadres also opined that keeping too great a grain stock meant tying up capital and troublesome work.

To counter these ideological problems, the Party branch organized in time the cadres and the masses to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be prepared for war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." Their consciousness of the line was enhanced. The collective reserve grain stock climbed up continuously.

In keeping with the principle of being economical and practical, the ni[illegible] production teams of the whole brigade repaired and built over 20 granaries. The brigade held a study class for granary keepers several times a year to strengthen control over reserve grain.

Huaerh brigade has also formulated a system which provides that collective reserve grain shall not be touched unless in war time, unless in years of calamities, and before a discussion and approval at a general meeting of commune members. Grain is steadily accumulated in preparation for war and against natural disasters. The Party branch of the brigade also

takes the development of the style of being thrifty and economical and opposing extravagance and wastefulness as an important part of line education. Last year, average per-mow grain output of the whole brigade crossed the "Yangtze River," but the commune members kept on adhering doggedly to the system of "reaping in the summer and doing the threshing in summer" in an effort to keep every grain properly stored in the granary. Every time grain rations are distributed, the Party branch would once and again remind everyone of the need of making economical and planned use of grain.

* * *

## Forget Not the State Amidst a Bumper Harvest and Forget Not To Hold a Reserve Amidst Production Increase

- Kohsin production brigade achieves a collective reserve grain stock of over 600,000 catties

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 16, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Ch'engtu, November 14, 1972) Since 1963, Kohsin production brigade of Hsinmin commune, Pengshan hsien, Szechwan Province, has been putting aside reserve grain from year to year and adding to the stock year after year to claim now a collective reserve grain stock of over 600,000 catties.

This brigade lies in a hilly area. Since 1963, it has insisted on transforming land and creating fields and putting mountains and rivers under development and control. The previous situation of nine dry years out of every ten and a low grain yield was changed. For three consecutive years since 1970, average per-mow grain output has exceeded the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." The brigade cadres and commune members have summed up historical experiences to realize the need of not forgetting the state amidst a bumper harvest and not forgetting to hold a reserve stock amidst production increase. In 1963, after a bumper harvest was reaped, of the seven production teams of the whole brigade six kept a reserve grain stock. Thereafter, every team made a practice of putting aside more in a bumper year and less in a poor year and keeping a reserve and adding to the stock year after year.

From 1963 to 1972, this brigade has fulfilled the state grain procurement quotas year after year. It also sold additionally to the state over one million catties of surplus grain. Collective reserve grain averages nearly 600 catties per person. The grain ration level for commune members has also risen continuously.

In a situation marked by production expansion and a swelling reserve grain stock, the Party branch of the brigade insists on giving commune members education in the need of increasing production and practicing economy, preaching the significance of a reserve grain stock and citing good men and good deeds involving the economical consumption of grain. In the whole brigade, there has appeared a good style of glorifying in the saving of grain and regarding waste of grain as a shame.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

## Transform the Style of Leadership, Penetrate the Frontline of Educational Reform

by

The Party branch of Haich'eng hsien No. 2 Secondary School, Liaoning Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 8, 1972)

In our school, we have five Party branch members and eight standing committee members of the revolutionary committee. In the past, despite the "unified" leadership carried out by the members and their dogged adherence to division of labor under collective leadership, all members were tied down by their own work; they were content with staying in higher levels to think up projects for work and did not go to the forefront of educational reform. As a result, they failed to collect first-hand material and their competence in leading educational revolution fell short.

In the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, we raised the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In order to have a real firm hold on educational revolution, we enforce a rotational duty system for all Party branch members and members of the standing committee of the revolutionary committee, placing emphasis on working at the teaching sessions and at the research unit for teaching. Each of the Party branch members and members of the standing committee of the revolutionary committee is responsible for a one-week duty shift in charge of everyday routine work. For those not on routine duty, they practice teaching in the teaching sessions, or in the research unit for teaching and carry out face-to-face leadership whenever they are not called together, as is prescribed in the system, to study, or attend meetings, or handle important matters.

Practice makes us realize that this way of working has the following advantages:

1. We are able to grasp the line as the key link.

In the past, we learned about and talked about the line on higher levels but failed to grasp the line as the key link in actual work. When we got down to the lower levels, owing to our constant contact with the masses and with reality, we could grasp the line as the key link more readily. For instance, when we first started to lay stress on the quality of teaching, we discovered that some veteran teachers dared not hold classes for fear of being viewed as an effort to "restore old ways," while some young teachers dared not fully exert themselves in vocational study for fear that they be criticized as taking a purely professional road.

In the light of these concrete problems, we carried out line education and helped teachers raise their own understanding, drawing a clear demarcation line between the correct line and the erroneous line, thus further distinguishing between doing teaching work well under the command of proletarian politics and "putting the teaching of knowledge in the first place," and enabling them to correctly handle the dialectical relations between politics and vocation, and between being red and expert. In this way, we have solved not only the teachers' ideological problems and mobilized their enthusiasm to teach for the sake of the revolution, but also the question of right and wrong with respect to the line followed by the leading group by integrating with reality, thus tackling the work of raising the quality of teaching in a down-to-earth manner.

2. We get to know the actual situations at basic levels.

At one time, the students stated that they were given too much home work to do and that it was a burden to them. However, all the teachers, when questioned, replied that they had not been giving the students much home work. To get to the root of the matter, we attended several lessons of a class in one row. We discovered that for the same day, the students were assigned work to take home at the end of every lesson, the assignments ranged from 2 or 3 problems to 6 or 7. Hence, when all assignments were put together, the students had too much home work.

When we clearly understood where the problem was, we promptly held a teacher-student seminar during which we presented the fact that the students had too much home work and mobilized everybody to think up solutions. In this way, we have not only settled the students' problem of having too much work load, but also resolved the contradiction of each subject competing against one another for the students' time after school.

3. We accumulate experience in educational reform.

In penetrating the forefront of educational reform, we have not only joined the teachers in preparing the lessons, attending the lessons and evaluating the lessons, we have also personally taken part in reforming teaching.

There was a deputy secretary who has long since taken up language teaching as part of his job. To reform language teaching by taking the society as a factory, he systematically led the students in plunging into the three great revolutionary movements to learn from the workers, peasants, and soldiers and to write about them. Through many experimental lessons, he succeeded in discovering some rules and came up with some good experience in reforming language teaching. His experience was the most powerful persuasion in educating the masses. With deep realization, this deputy secretary said, "Nothing ventured, nothing gained. It is only by personal participation in the practice of educational reform that one can raise the ability to guide the struggle in the realm of teaching."

4. We secure the right to speak in leading the reform of teaching.

In the past, we directed teaching reform from the upper level, and always had the feeling that we did not have many constructive ideas nor any concrete suggestions to offer when conducting heart-to-heart talks with the teachers. When we got down to the forefront, by listening more and seeing more for ourselves, and by working in a more down-to-earth manner, we were able to speak and express our opinions on the basis of facts, thus winning the right to speak in leading educational reform.

In order to prepare some concrete suggestions to reform teaching, a Party branch member attended 38 lessons, talked with over ten teachers and collected the opinion of several classes of students. By a comprehensive study and analysis of the materials obtained, he expressed his views on some deviations at a teacher's seminar. Because these suggestions came from practice, were based on facts, and were rational, he was able to pinpoint the important current problem of teaching. Since the suggestions were concrete, they served to guide subsequent teaching practice.

* * *

COAL MINING

## Maintain and Promote the Hard-Struggle Style

- Leading members of the Party committee of Tzupo Mining Bureau constantly go deep into the midst of basic levels to make investigations and studies, to take up labor and lead the masses in running enterprise industriously and thriftily. Production plans for coal mining are fulfilled every year ahead of schedule

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 17, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan) The Party committee of Tzupo Mining Bureau of Shantung Province maintains and develops the fine tradition of fighting amidst hardship and perseveres in going deep into the midst of basic levels to lead the cadres and workers of the whole bureau in making every cent count and running the mine industriously and thriftily. The mine construction effort is enabled to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Tzupo Mining Bureau is an old mining area. The coalfields of the mine consist mostly of thin layers of coal deposits. Geological conditions are relatively complex. But because the leadership and the masses of the mine develop the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the mining area is able to develop from three mines with nine pairs of shafts to 11 mines with 23 pairs. The level of mechanization of coal extraction and of drilling rises continuously from year to year.

From 1970, this mining bureau has fulfilled ahead of schedule state coal production plans every year at an annual pace of a 20 percent increase. From January to August this year, for raw coal output, drilling footage, costs, profits, work efficiency, material consumption and other targets, state plans were fulfilled. Of them, crude coal output and drilling footage surpassed state plans by 3.7 percent and 5.3 percent respectively. This meant increases of 25 percent and 18.3 percent respectively compared with the corresponding period of last year. Tunnel timber consumption dropped continuously. From the beginning of this year, a total saving of 9,000-odd cubic meters of timber was effected for the state.

To get constantly deeply involved with basic levels and with the masses to make investigations and studies--this is a fine style hitherto doggedly followed by the leading cadres of the Tzupo Mining Affairs Bureau. Secretary Chang Hui-min of the Party committee of the bureau set himself up as an example. Whenever he was free he headed for basic levels to listen the worker masses' opinions humbly. A mine had some problems existing in production. Chang Hui-min went there on four successive occasions to make check and ascertain things. The leadership of the mine was helped to link reality with a vigorous effort toward line education. This provided a basis for the growth of the mine in revolution and production.

Deputy secretary Wang Feng-t'ang of the Party committee is an old cadre. He was wounded and crippled in one foot when fighting. He walked with difficulty. But in the 20-odd years he was with the mine he maintained all the time the old style of the 8th Route Army. He lived ascetically and simply and worked assiduously and effervescently. He constantly went deep into the midst of shafts to make investigations and studies to help solve problems.

Several years ago, due to interference from the ultra-"Left" ideas promoted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, a very poor showing was noticeable in the maintenance and repair of mining equipment. Many mining cars and pulleys were set to work though they were not in working condition. To solve this problem, in July this year, Wang Feng-t'ang led an investigation group to stay at a fixed point with the K'ueishan Shaft of Hsiho Mine. He personally made investigations at every place where drilling was being started and at every coal extraction work face. It was found that workers of the electrical engineering group of this mine had used the waste materials picked from scrap piles in the repair of mine cars. This made for the restoration of many damaged cars for operation below a shaft. The good-condition percentage of mine cars was raised.

Wang Feng-t'ang felt that this spirit of repairing the old and utilizing the discarded was a highly valuable one. He immediately submitted a report to the Party committeee of the bureau. He also called an on-the-spot meeting in Hsiho Mine to sum up and popularize its experience. Later, a bureau-wide activity to repair mine cars and pulleys was launched. In just 20 days, 2,225 mine cars were repaired and restored. 5,529 meters of trough was also made and mended. Production needs were guaranteed effectively.

Leading members of the Party committee of Tzupo Mining Bureau persisted in taking up collective productive labor and leading the masses to run enterprises industriously and thriftily. To solve production needs, the mining bureau wanted to build a chemical factory. If the factory building task were entrusted to a building unit, a long period of time would be involved and a large outlay required. After repeated studies by the leadership of the bureau, it was decided to arouse the workers of the relevant mines to build factory premises.

Deputy secretary of the Party committee of the bureau Wang Chieh personally headed for the construction worksite to live, eat and work together with the worker masses. Where a large lime supply was required for building factory housing, he led the masses in drawing on locally available materials and in cracking through mountains and building vaults to collect lime ashes. Factory building needs were satisfied. Under the leadership of cadres, this medium-sized chemical factory was built in a relatively short period. A saving of ¥4,600,000 was effected for the state.

To continuously develop and glorify the style of fighting amidst hardship, the Party committee of Tzupo Mining Bureau constantly led the broad masses of workers of the whole bureau in seriously studying Chairman Mao's

various teachings such as "To make our country rich and prosperous calls for several decades of hard struggle including the implementation of such a guideline of building the country as practicing strict economy and fighting wastefulness," etc. Old workers were invited to recount this mine's glorious history of fighting bravely amidst hardship and turning out more coal in support of the war of liberation. Penetrating ideological and political line education was conducted. Very splendid results were achieved.

Now from the bureau to various mines and factories, the practice of making every cent count and building up an enterprise industriously has prevailed as the order of the day. Seven old mining workers of the crushed stone factory felt a great pain in their hearts when they saw the machine-polishing oil and the old oil taken out of the transformers were thrown away wastefully. In several old tilled rooms of a structure, they applied two big iron pots and several old oil caskets to a process of experimenting with the regeneration of waste oil. After over 20 tests, they at last had up-to-standard machine oil, transformer oil and turbine oil refined out of waste oil. To obtain more oil for re-use, they pulled along hand-carts to head for Hungshan, Chaili, Lingtzu, Shihku and other mines several tens of li away to collect waste oil. In this way, they refined successively 158 tons of recovered oil worth ¥230,000.

A small machine works of Chaili Mine started out its career by relying on a single hammer and an old bellow. From making tunnelling iron nails, it moved on to the present stage of turning out over 20 kinds of products including electric coal drills, electric drill points and small electric motors. For several years, Tzupo Mining Bureau, through relying on its own strength and resorting to indigenous methods and making use of simply available equipment, expanded and newly built over 40 small factories including minor steel complexes, cement works, dynamite factories, frame factories, brick and tile factories, crushed stone factories, etc. Over 100 kinds of products were produced including steel and iron, cement, dynamite, radar tubes, cement frames, electric welding rods, pneumatic drill parts, mine car axles, re-made steel wire ropes, etc. Self-sufficiency in several tens of kinds of mine-required main raw and other materials was basically achieved. Support was also rendered other areas.

* * *

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

## Tientsin School for Blind and Deaf-Mute Children

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 18, 1972)

the tientsin school for blind and deaf-mute children has 340 pupils and 45 teachers and staff members.

established in 1958, the school gives an eight-year course covering primary and middle schools subjects. instruction is given in small classes of about 16 pupils. the school teaches the vocational skills of massaging, knitting and weaving in addition to political studies, chinese language, arithmetic, abacus calculating, general knowledge, physical culture and music.

the pupils receive state subsidies. the teachers often take the deaf-mute pupils to visit factories, villages and sea harbours to enrich their knowledge and guide them in recreational activities and sports.

some deaf-mute pupils, who could not attend music lessons before, often practise singing to piano accompaniment in class now. the party and government sent a medical team of the chinese people's liberation army to the school in november 1968. members of the team treated deaf-mute pupils and taught the teachers how to continue medical treatment. encouraged by the medical team's revolutionary spirit, the teachers experimented with needling on themselves in order to treat the pupils. they also gave the deaf-mute pupils more pronunciation and phonetic training so as to enhance the effect of the treatment. now nine out of every ten deaf-mute pupils are recovering some degree of hearing and half of them can speak. helped by the teachers, those pupils who can now speak formed a theatrical group to give performances in factories, rural areas and schools in praise of the new society and chairman mao's revolutionary line.

hsing hsiu-jung, a blind pupil in the fifth grade, was born in a worker's family and went to school at eight years of age. she recalled that as she got ready to enter school, her father had told her that in the old society her grandfather could not keep the family going despite backbreaking toil. her grandparents and an aunt died of starvation and illness. regretting that he had never been able to go to school as a child, her father said with tears in his eyes: "we owe it to chairman mao's leadership that a blind child like you can enjoy the right to an education today."

hsing hsiu-jung's half-blind mother works in a tientsin metallurgical plant. two of the five children are blind and are in this school. two other children study in primary and middle school.

this school gets help from many sides. the hsinhua bookstore, for instance, brings the pupils the braille edition of literary journals, marxist-leninist works or chairman mao's writings, outside readings or scientific technical reading matters as soon as it appears. if the children go out by themselves, the people's police, pedestrians and red little soldiers are sure to lend a helping hand at busy street crossings.

when the blind or deaf-mute pupils finish their studies, they are given work in factories where they enjoy equal political treatment and draw same pay as ordinary workers aside from receiving special welfare subsidies. around a dozen workers in the tientsin metallurgical plant for the blind are graduates from this school. they are technical workers or warehouse keepers. those who work as warehouse keepers do a good job of keeping the parts and accessories in good order by serial numbers compiled into braille.

apart from plants specially set up for the blind or deaf-mutes, cotton mills or iron and steel plants in the city also take on workers from this school. they are provided with facilities to ensure their work. veteran workers help those who are interested in fairly complicated technological operation in machine building. to protect them from danger, the lathes operated by blind workers are connected with underground electricity. lathe tools have a special safety screen. the lathe tools are set by other workers with the feeding rate and setting back rate fixed.

the government building department has designed a new school building with facilities for the convenience of these handicapped children. construction will start soon.

LOCOMOTIVE CREW

**Outstanding Chinese Locomotive Crew Maintains Safety-Run Record for Quarter of Century**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1972)**

a well-known locomotive crew of the peking railway administration has a safety-run record of 2.54 million kilometres in 26 years. it has fulfilled every monthly and annual transport task during this period.

the "mao tsetung" locomotive crew was set up in 1946, when china was fighting its liberation war. because of the shortage of coal, oil and lubricants and even cotton waste in wartime, crew members used substitutes and overcame many difficulties to ensure that the trainloads of material for military use would reach the front in time.

members of the crew have maintained the revolutionary tradition of frugality and hard struggle to this day although conditions have improved. they still pay attention to saving fuel and lubricants and taking good care of the machines. since 1951, they have saved 80 million tons of coal, and 20,000 yuan of oil, lubricants and other material. they said that as masters of the country, they should practise economy for the sake of the revolution.

more and more trains in china are being equipped with chinese-made diesel engines. members of the crew said they would wait till others had them, in the communist spirit of tackling difficulties by oneself and leaving better things for others. "although we are now making diesel engines, ours is a big country and it is impossible to equip all trains with diesel engines at once," one of them said.

instead, they made technical innovations with the support of the party organization so that their old steam locomotive could haul a load about three times greater than originally.

the crew members observe safety rules and regulations to the letter and take good care of the machine. they were pulling into a station one day when they found the furnace needed an immediate repair that would take 24 hours if the fire was extinguished. instead, they covered the fire with a layer of wet coal and made the shock repair at high temperature, completing it in an hour and then going on.

many successors have taken over as members of the crew retire. but the crew as a whole has maintained its revolutionary tradition. kuo ying-fu, the present crew leader, is a member of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and one of the leading members of the peking railway administration. he has meetings and study sessions to attend. but he manages everything in the spirit of hard struggle and does not divorce

himself from labour. sometimes he attends a meeting in the day and drives the locomotive at night.

newly recruited young workers learn from the experienced crew members. a new stoker vies with others to clean the boiler. he regards working in the high temperature a good opportunity to temper himself.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

**Chinese Factories Meet Annual Target**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)**

some of china's factories have completed their 1972 production plans two or three months ahead of schedule.

shanghai topped its annual quota for power station equipment in the third quarter. output of steam turbines by the end of september was 61.1 per cent more than the same 1971 period, and for boilers the increase was 2.5 times. a 125,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generator was added to the original plan. the city achieved this by a large-scale technical innovations campaign among the workers.

the peking no. 1 pesticide factory fulfilled its target by the end of september. products were up to standard. output of an important weed killer and a pesticide for rice blight multiplied.

workers at the 30-year-old chingpohu power plant in northeast china's heilungkiang province renovated old equipment to increase production. they made six major technical innovations this year and fulfilled the plan for power output 75 days ahead of schedule, without adding any new equipment. january-september power output was 35 per cent more than that for the same period of last year and cost was cut by 27 per cent.

the changchou diesel engine plant in east china's kiangsu province hit its annual production plan on october 20. output and gross value of the diesel engines were both 11 per cent more than the same 1971 period. the engines were of the best quality to date.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

## Local Industry Boosts Farm Production in Inner Mongolian Banner

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Nov. 16, 1972)

a formerly backward district in north china's inner mongolia has established 72 industrial enterprises in line with the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor. they turn out iron and steel, machinery, coal, electricity, cement and 200 other products to help speed up farm mechanization.

grain output in the chahar right-wing middle banner (county) in 1971 was 70 per cent more than the 1966 harvest. another good harvest was reaped this year in spite of the worst sandstorms and drought in decades.

with both hilly and flat land, the banner has rich mineral deposits. the local people were mobilized by the banner party committee to search for minerals and found 30 deposits during the cultural revolution. these are being worked to extract quantities of iron for making farm machinery.

there is not a single river in the banner and drought used to be common. the banner party committee called on the local people to tap its rich underground water resources for irrigation. workers in the banner farm machinery plant and other factories began turning out great numbers of well-sinking machines and pumps. today, the banner has 1,000 pump wells. these plus 2,300 shallow wells irrigate 7,000 hectares of farmland.

after the wells were sunk, irrigation ditches has to be built and land levelled. this called for more labour than the thinly populated district could afford. this problem was solved by local factories, which built mechanical potato harvesters, threshers, flour milling machines, oil presses, earth-moving machines and other labour-saving implements.

the increase in farm machinery prompted the communes and their brigade to set up a large number of repair workshops. local industry made drills, bench vises and other tools for them. more than 1,200 people were trained in local factories to operate farm machines and to man the repair workshops.

the communes and brigades have set up 656 small workshops and mines. the yifachuan brigade, whose land abounds in minerals, has built 12 small workshops and food processing plants. peasants who worked in the workshops made fodder cutters, animal-drawn earth-levelling machines and other equipment. with funds accumulated from industry, the brigade bought 139 big and medium-sized machines and implements to work its land.

FARM MACHINES

## North China City Produces More, Better Farm Machinery

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 17, 1972)

the north china city of tientsin, one of china's major industrial centres, has trial-produced and improved the designs of a number of farm machines. this is in line with the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy.

the city produces large and medium-sized farm machines which are sent to many parts of china. it organized many worker-cadre-technician groups to go to the countryside to collect opinions in the past few years. on the basis, they trial-produced and improved a dozen major farm machines, including tractors, diesel engines, farm produce processing machines, plant protection machines and pumps.

to cope with the serious drought which hit some areas in the past two years, the city set up a factory to produce deep-water pumps.

the tientsin kungnung (worker-peasant) machinery factory turned out a kind of oil press which was sold in various parts of the country. it recently sent people to collect opinions from the users in five provinces. they found that the capacity of the oil press was far from meeting needs because of growing output of oil-bearing crops. the workers made a better press after many experiments. the new one is small, simple, more efficient and capable of processing a greater variety of oil-bearing seeds.

a plant protection machinery plant in the city made a light, powerful sprayer which is welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

many factories either invited poor and lower-middle peasants to visit their factories or sent groups to the countryside to gather their opinions. a tractor factory, a motor factory and a farm machinery repair plant formed a combined group that visited five counties in hopei and shantung provinces and then improved their products on the basis of the opinions raised. the workers of the assembly workshop of the no. 1 farm machinery factory went in turn to units that use their rice milling machines and took part in their work to improve the quality of the machines.

the farm machinery industrial departments of tientsin also pay attention to the production of spare parts. in the first nine months of this year four times as many spare parts were made for tractors, internal combustion engines and farm tools as in 1966.

LIVESTOCK

## Northeast China Province Expands Animal Husbandry

(NCNA-English Changchun, Nov. 18, 1972)

northeast china's kirin province added 3.9 per cent more animals in the first half of this year than the same 1971 period, reaching an all-time high.

the province has sold 52,000 draught animals to other parts of the country and large quantities of hides, skins, wool and meat to the state over the past two years.

kirin's peasants and herdsmen are trying to improve breeds while increasing the number of animals. nearly 3,000 stations have been set up throughout the province for artificial insemination of horses, cattle and sheep. many are run by the communes. they have bred 290,000 horses and 320,000 cattle of improved breeds. shuangliao and some other counties have succeeded in raising more than 100,000 fine-wool sheep. an improved breed of cattle raised by yutung county is both a good draught animal and a high yielder of meat and milk. it has been widely popularized and now accounts for more than half of the county's cattle.

the paicheng administrative region has added 46,000 animal sheds, 1,300 wells and 2,800 tractors, hay cutters, fodder crushers and other machines for animal husbandry. the herdsmen and peasants in the cherim league have built more water conservancy works and are growing fine pasture grasses in addition to improving livestock management and care. they have also transformed large tracts of sandy land into lush pastures by planting trees and grasses year after year. the january-june stock of animals in the league was 9.2 per cent more than for the same 1971 period.

RURAL TRANSPORT

## Transport Workers Help Build Up Minority Area in South China

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 18, 1972)

railway and motor transport workers in chungtso county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, are working together to speed up delivery of supplies to remote mountainous areas inhabited by minority nationalities. this helps speed up construction in the southwestern hilly parts of this autonomous region.

chungtso is the transport and commercial hub of six counties inhabited by people of chuang, miao and yao nationalities; quantities of local and special products are sent out every year and tools and other manufactured goods and daily necessities are brought in.

under the leadership of communist party organizations, the railway and motor transport workers in chungtso jointly carried out investigations in people's communes and production brigades in the remote areas to know where goods came from and what the minority people needed from the transport departments.

in april this year, it was raining when 280 tons of urea to be delivered to tahsin county arrived in chungtso railway station. the railway workers were busy all the night unloading the urea and rushed it to a freight depot. then lorries sent by the county's motor transport station picked up the cargo and sent it to the communes and brigades, just in time for use. in the first eight months of this year, the transport workers of chungtso delivered some 80,000 tons of supplies to help farm production in remote rural areas.

to improve work, transport workers have studied when various local or special products are harvested or made and taken all measures to ensure timely transport. thanks to their effort, state purchases have been rising for the past few years. in the first half of this year, 50,000 tons of local and special products were shipped out. this increases the income of people's communes and brigades.

thanks to the efforts of the transport workers, shorter and more economical routes have been worked out. they also load or deliver the goods directly to or from communes or brigades.

a number of small plants and mines have been set up in this area, and agriculture is growing.

**********
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
**********

CHINA AND ALBANIA

## Comrade Beqir Balluku and Members of Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Continue Visit in Luta

(NCNA-English Luta, Nov. 17, 1972)

comrade beqir balluku, leader of the albanian friendship military delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, and some members of the delegation this afternoon inspected the city's civilian air-raid shelter system in the company of comrades chen hsi-lien and liu teh-tsai. they were warmly welcomed by militiamen and people.

yesterday, the delegation visited a glassware factory and a primary school.

## Comrades Hito Cako and Rahman Perllaku and Some Members of Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Arrive in Anshan

(NCNA-English Anshan, Nov. 17, 1972)

comrades hito cako and rahman perllaku, deputy leaders of the albanian friendship military delegation, and some members of the delegation arrived in anshan by special plane this morning in the company of chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

-24-

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in anshan and the anshan municipal revolutionary committee, including chu heng-hsing, peng chung-tao, shua ching-chuan and hsueh jui-yun.

teng yueh, deputy commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units, made a special trip from shenyang to meet the albanian comrades-in-arms.

this evening, chu heng-hsing and peng chung-tao gave a welcoming banquet. hosts and guests toasted the evergreen friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and albania.

this afternoon, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the no. 2 blooming mill of the anshan iron and steel company and were warmly welcomed by workers.

## Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Continues Visit to Northeast China

(NCNA-English Luta, Nov. 18, 1972)

beqir balluku, leader of the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, and some members of the delegation continued their visit to luta this afternoon and were warmly welcomed by the local people.

they were accompanied by chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department; and liu teh-tsai, chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee.

hito cako, deputy leader of the albanian friendship military delegation and chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, rahman perllaku, deputy leader of the delegation and deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army, and some members of the delegation arrived here by special plane this afternoon after paying a visit to anshan.

hito cako, rahman perllaku and other albanian comrades viewed a show of military skills by a p.l.a. unit stationed in anshan this morning. they were accompanied by teng yueh, deputy commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units; chu heng-hsing, peng chung-tao, shua ching-chuan and fan kun-yuan, leading members of the anshan municipal revolutionary committee and p.l.a. units stationed in anshan; and chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

the commanders and fighters beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans to extend a warm welcome to the albanian comrades-in-arms upon their arrival. the albanian friends watched a demonstration of military skills by p.l.a. men and local militia.

comrade rahman perllaku made a heart-warming speech and, on behalf of the albanian friendship military delegation, presented the p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen with a silk banner and photos showing the militant life of the albanian people's army. the silk banner was inscribed "long live the militant friendship between the armies of albania and china".

### Chinese Sports Delegation Leaves for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1972)

a chinese sports delegation with yao hsiao-cheng as leader and wei ming as deputy leader left here by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to albania.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including wang meng, yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, hu pao-ching, wang fu-yung and liu feng.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo was also present.

## CHINA AND AUSTRIA

### Chinese Ice Hockey Team Visits Austria

(NCNA-English Feldkirch, Nov. 17, 1972)

a chinese ice hockey team led by wan szu-yuan, leading member of the chinese winter sports association, arrived here on the evening of november 15 for a visit at the invitation of the austrian ice hockey association.

mayor of feldkirch dr. heinz bilz received the chinese team yesterday. present also were hans pitschmann, member of the federal council in feldkirch, helmut futscher, vice-mayor of the city, and leading members of the ice hockey association of the city.

after the reception, the chinese sportsmen accompanied by mayor heinz bilz went around the city and visited the state hospital and scenic sports.

a friendly match was held between the chinese ice hockey team and the ice hockey team of feldkirch yesterday evening. the chinese team won the match by 6 to 5. among those watching the match were: ernst adamer, leading member of the district, mayor heinz bilz, and vice-mayor helmut futscher.

CHINA AND BOLIVIA

## Bolivian Friend Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1972)

shen chien, leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of juan lechin oquendo, chief of the bolivian left-wing nationalist revolutionary party, and executive secretary of the bolivian central labour organization and the trade union federation of mineworkers. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present were leading members of organizations concerned shih chin-no, han hsi-ya, jen chung-chieh and lin hsien-nung.

the bolivian friend arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

## Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves London for Paris

(NCNA-English London, Nov. 17, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, left here for paris this afternoon after a visit to britain.

he was seen off at the airport by sir david scott fox, special representative of the british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, sir eric norris, deputy under-secretary of state of the foreign and commonwealth office, and richard evans, head of the far eastern department of the office.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang, counsellors pei chien-chang and peng jun-min, and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also at the airport.

jacques de beaumarchais, french ambassador to britain, was also present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

## Cambodian Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Leave Peking for Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth left here by special train this morning on a visit to southern china.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, accompanied prime minister penn nouth on the visit.

accompanying prime minister and madame penn nouth were madame sarin chhak, wife of minister sarin chhak of the r.g.n.u.c.; ministers chau seng, chan youran and chea san; minister keat chhon and his wife; minister thiounn prasith; and cambodian envoys to foreign countries now in peking.

seeing prime minister penn nouth and his party off at the railway station were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; kuo lu, vice-minister of communications; and leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, han hsu, wang chen, liang feng and sun hao.

present at the railway station were minister thiounn mumm of the r.g.n.u.c. and vice-minister van piny and his wife.

also accompanying the distinguished cambodian guests on the visit were kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife yang ling.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

## Peking Press Circles Fete Ethiopian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1972)

peking press circles gave a banquet here today in honour of the journalists delegation from ethiopia led by tegegne yetesha-work, general manager of the press department of the ministry of information.

present on the occasion were leading members of peking press circles and of the information department of the foreign ministry, including chang chi-chih, teng kang, pan fei, ku wen-hua and wang chen.

makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the ethiopian embassy here were present.

## FORESTRY DELEGATION

### Chinese Forestry Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1972)

the chinese forestry delegation led by vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu returned here by air today from attending the seventh world conference on forestry held in buenos aires, argentina, and paying a visit to italy.

among those meeting the delegation at the airport was hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

## CHINA AND FRANCE

### Chiao Kuan-hua Arrives in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 17, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, arrived here from london by air this evening for a visit to france at the invitation of the french government.

welcoming him at the airport were herve alphand, secretary general of the french foreign ministry; henri froment-meurice, head of asian-oceanian affairs; and jean larcher, deputy director of protocol.

also present at the airport were javer malo, albanian ambassador to france; vovan sung, general delegate of the delegation of the democratic republic of vietnam in france; paek yun ryong, representative of the korean committee for the promotion of international trade in france; and keo norin, representative of the mission of the royal government of national union of cambodia in france.

chinese ambassador to france huang chen, counsellor tien chih-tung and military attache fang wen of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND ITU

## Secretary-General of ITU Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1972)

chung fu-hsiang, director of the chinese telecommunications administration, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome mohamed mili, secretary-general of the international telecommunication union.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including shen wei-liang; mao tung-chih, chang feng-hsiang and yeh cheng-pa.

mr. mili arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit as guest of director chung fu-hsiang.

CHINA AND IRAN

## China-Iran Agreement on Civil Air Transport Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1972)

an agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of iran relating to civil air transport was signed here this morning.

vice-premier li hsien-nien was present at the signing ceremony.

kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china and abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, signed the agreement on behalf of the governments of their respective countries.

parviz safinya, minister-counsellor, and other officials, of the iranian embassy in peking, were present at the ceremony.

present were ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation, and leading members of departments concerned including tsao ke-chiang, pai yun and wang chien-kung.

### Peking Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Teheran

(NCNA-English Teheran, Nov. 17, 1972)

china's peking acrobatic troupe arrived here this morning aboard a special plane for a friendly visit to iran at the invitation of the iranian physical education organization.

the troupe, with wang hsiao-yi as leader and liu hsi-lin as deputy leader, was warmly greeted at the airport by mohammad taghi wesali, president of the gymnastics federation of iran; major ebtehaj, president of the gymnastics organization of teheran; ehteshami, head of information and public relations of the iranian physical education organization; and other personages of local sports circles.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife were also present.

welcoming the troupe, president mohammad taghi wesali said, "frequent mutual exchange of arts and sports between iran and china will strengthen the friendship between the two peoples, especially between artists and sportsmen of the two countries."

## CHINA AND JAMAICA

### Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves Jamaica for Home

(NCNA-English Kingston, Nov. 17, 1972)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by li chuan, vice-chairman of the council, left here for home yesterday evening after winding up a friendly visit to jamaica.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were dudley thompson, minister of state in the prime minister's office of jamaica; maurice tenn, parliamentary secretary in the ministry of finance, and personages of jamaica's industrial and commercial circles.

the delegation arrived in jamaica on november 7. during its stay here, it had extensive contacts with personages of jamaica's industrial and commercial circles for exchanging views on the development of trade and economic relations between china and jamaica.

it visited ocho rios, the montego bay, the industrial estate of kingston and the museum of jamaica, and was given warm and friendly reception by the jamaican government and friends from the industrial and commercial fields.

CHINA AND JAPAN

### Liao Cheng-chih Meets Kyodo Delegation of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of the kyodo news service of japan led by its director shintaro fukushima.

present on the occasion were teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and leading members of departments concerned sun ping-hua, shan ta-chi, liu fu-ping and wu hsueh-wen.

CHINA AND LEBANON

### Head of Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Group Leaves Peking for Lebanon and Kuwait

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

juan ke-ming, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group to lebanon and kuwait, left peking by air yesterday for beirut.

present at the airport to see him off were wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

present was also first secretary of the kuwaiti embassy in peking qasim omar al-yagout.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

### Mauritanian Government Delegation Leaves Nanking for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 17, 1972)

mohamed ould cheikh sidya, minister of planning and research of mauritania, and the government delegation he is leading left nanking for hangchow by special plane today.

leaving by the same plane were vice-minister ku·ming of the state planning commission and mauritanian ambassador

to china mohamed ould sidi aly who are accompanying the delegation.

the distinguished mauritanian guests arrived in nanking the day before yesterday. in the afternoon, they inspected the nanking yangtze river bridge in the company of liu chi-chang, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee. minister sidya praised the chinese working class for its creative spirit and hard struggle. on behalf of the builders, a leading member of the administrative section of the bridge presented the guests with colour pictures of the bridge.

on the evening of november 15, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests. peng chung, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and minister sidya toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and mauritania.

in nanking, the guests also visited factories and places of historical interest, and attended a performance of songs and dances by primary school pupils.

## CHINA AND MALTA

### China, Malta Sign Protocol on Development Projects and Technical Assistance

(NCNA-English , Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

a protocol on the development projects and technical assistance was signed yesterday in valletta between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of malta, according to a report from the maltese capital.

it was signed by chinese ambassador to malta liu pu and permanent secretary of the maltese ministry of commonwealth and foreign affairs r.a. chalmers on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony from the ministry of commonwealth and foreign affairs of malta were: j. camilleri, first counsellor, t. p. sammut, counsellor and chief of protocol, m. f. gauci, counsellor, and j. bartolo, first secretary.

present from the chinese side were head of the chinese technicians' general study team chang wen-cheng, members of the team and officials of the chinese embassy in malta.

CHINA AND NEPAL

## Premier Chou En-lai Continues Talks with Nepalese Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1972)

---

chou en-lai, chinese premier of the state council, continued talks with kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere here this afternoon.

## Nepalese Prime Minister and Madame Kirti Nidhi Bista Give Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1972)

---

prime minister of the kingdom of nepal kirti nidhi bista and madame bista gave a return banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

among those attending were chinese premier chou en-lai, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee and president of the china-nepal friendship association chou chien-jen, foreign minister chi peng-fei, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, and mesdames lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, wang yun-ju and hsu han-ping.

the national flags of china and nepal hung side by side in the banquet hall.

prime minister kirti nidhi bista and premier chou en-lai made speeches.

prime minister bista said: "nepal and china are close friends and good neighbours. our friendship has grown steadily during recent years. the mighty himalayas unite us in eternal bond of friendship based on equality and mutual respect. they stand as a border of peace and friendship between the two countries."

he pointed out: "the friendship between our two countries is not only beneficial to us but also for inspiring a climate of peace in the region."

prime minister bista spoke of the economic achievements of the nepalese people under the active leadership of his majesty king birendra. "we gratefully appreciate and

value the economic and technical assistance extended to us by china for our development," he said.

he added: "our foreign policy based on non-alignment and peaceful co-existence aims at developing friendship with all nations and particularly with neighbours. in this context i wish to say that the increasingly important role played by china in international affairs is being appreciated in nepal as in the rest of the world as a contribution to lower world tension."

the nepalese prime minister said: "we are very much impressed with the tremendous progress that china has made in various fields of economic activities under the wise and dynamic leadership of chairman mao tsetung. we wish china and its great people many many spectacular successes."

in his speech, premier chou en-lai said: "during his stay in peking, his excellency the prime minister has met chairman mao tsetung and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him. our two sides have held sincere and friendly talks on further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and on international issues of common interest, and satisfactory results have been achieved. his excellency the prime minister's visit has made a new contribution to the further enhancement of the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

"his excellency the prime minister mentioned in his speech china's assistance to nepal. we consider it our bounden internationalist duty to support and assist afro-asian countries in developing their national economies. but our aid is still limited because we are a developing country. we have consistently held that assistance is always mutual. the kingdom of nepal all along supported the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations and made unremitting efforts to this end. this was a great support to us, and i would like to take this opportunity to express once again our heartfelt thanks to the government and people of the kingdom of nepal."

premier chou en-lai requested the distinguished guests, upon their return, to convey to the nepalese people the chinese people's cordial greetings and high respects. he wished the government and people of the kingdom of nepal continuous new victories in safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty and building their own country.

present at the banquet were nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and madame subba, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs major general padma bahadur khatri, secretary of the ministry of finance bharat bahadur pradhan and others, who accompany prime

minister kirti nidhi bista and madame bista on their visit; president of the nepal-china friendship society poorna bahadur and madame bahadur, and the delegation of the friendship society he is leading; diplomatic officials of the nepalese embassy; and other nepalese friends in peking.

also present on the occasion were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including han nien-lung, hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, chen jen-hung, yu sang, hsieh pei-yi, teng tung-che, tiao ping-chang, chang pin, li hsueh-shih, kuo lu, wang ping-chien, wang hsing, chao cheng-hung, wang hai-jung, ma jen-hui, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, yu hui-yung, hao liang, liu fu, teng kang, wang yi, tai cheng-yuan, wang shou-hsiang, yang chi, ting hsueh-sung, yang kung-su, lu wei-chao, han hsu, chang shih-chieh, wang chen, yeh cheng-chang and mi yung.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

## Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1972)

following is the full text of prime minister kirti nidhi bista's speech at the return banquet he gave here this evening:

your excellency distinguished premier chou en-lai, distinguished friends,

i have much pleasure to welcome your excellency and other dignitaries of china at this dinner tonight.

nepal and china are close friends and good neighbours. our friendship has grown steadily during recent years. the mighty himalayas unite us in eternal bond of friendship based on equality and mutual respect. they stand as a border of peace and friendship between the two countries.

there had been many cultural exchanges between the two countries in our history. the lights of human wisdom had been carried over the himalayas to each others territory. arts and architecture found their way from one country to another.

however, time had changed. colonialism and imperialism engulfed asia. in such circumstances our relationship could not run a smooth course. our contacts became less frequent. colonialism sheltered local vested interests and helped them to come to power and authority and to indulge in exploitation of the people. even in that dark period, nepal-china friendship stood the test of times and continued to remain a factor in our mutual relations. the national resurgence in asia for freedom and independence during the forties and fifties of this century gradually washed away the dark blot of colonialism and imperialism from the continents.

a new era dawned. a new china under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung emerged. a successful revolution under the wise leadership of late king tribhuwan gave democracy to nepal that had always been independent. as a consequence the friendship between the two countries was reestablished in the present form. his late majesty king mahendra played a great role in cementing and enhancing this friendship between our two countries.

your own contribution, mr. prime minister, in the process of consolidation of friendship between nepal and china has been great. we still remember your two important visits to my country in this regard. we feel that the friendship between our two countries is not only beneficial to us but also for inspiring a climate of peace in the region.

under the active leadership of his majesty king birendra we have embarked upon the mighty task of economic development through the panchayat system of democracy in nepal. his majesty the king is devoting most of his energy and time in guiding the nation to channelise the human and material resources for development. we are waging a relentless war against hunger, disease and ignorance. we gratefully appreciate and value the economic and technical assistance extended to us by china for our development.

our foreign policy based on non-alignment and peaceful co-existence aims at developing friendship with all nations and particularly with neighbours. in this context i wish to say that the increasingly important role played by china in international affairs is being appreciated in nepal as in the rest of the world as a contribution to lower world tension.

we are very much impressed with the tremendous progress that china has made in various fields of economic activities under the wise and dynamic leadership of chairman mao tsetung. we wish china and its great people many many spectacular successes.

before conclusion, let me express thanks to you, mr. prime minister and through you to the government and people of china for the warm hospitality extended to,

secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs major general padma bahadur khatri, secretary of the ministry of finance bharat bahadur pradhan, nepalese consul-general in lhasa dor bahadur bista, the prime minister's adc major singh raj, section officer of the ministry of foreign affairs purushottam lal shrestha, and first secretary of the nepalese embassy in peking y.k. silwal.

present on the chinese side were: vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee and president of the china-nepal friendship association chou chien-jen, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei and han nien-lung, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, and leading members of departments concerned han hsu, yeh cheng-chang and yen chia-hua.

## CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

### Delegation of Korean Academy of Sciences Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

the delegation of the academy of sciences of the democratic people's republic of korea led by choe hung su, vice-president of the academy, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were wu yu-hsun, vice-president, and hao meng-pi, deputy secretary-general, of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of chinese departments and scientists, including chen chen-chi, wu tsao-wen, chen ping, li kuang-liang and kao wen-hsueh.

present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here.

the delegation's china tour covered peking, shanghai, tientsin, nanking, hangchow, changsha, shaoshan and kwangchow. the korean scientists were warmly received by their chinese counterparts and other people.

## Chinese Delegation Leaves Peking for Pyongyang for Meeting of China-Korea Committee for Cooperation in Border River Transport

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

a 6-member chinese delegation left here for pyongyang by air this afternoon to attend the 12th meeting of the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport. the delegation is led by kuo pao-chung, chief delegate of the chinese side.

it was seen off at the airport by su chieh, vice-minister of communications, and sun shu-ping, a leading member of a chinese department.

present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here li jae pil.

## Chinese Delegation to Meeting of China-Korea Committee for Cooperation in Border River Transport Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 17, 1972)

the chinese delegation to the 12th meeting of the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport led by kuo pao-chung, chief delegate of the chinese side, arrived here this afternoon.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by kang yun nam, chief delegate of the korean side on the korea-china committee for cooperation in border river transport; li duk hyon, vice-minister, paek il gon, director, of land and sea trasport ministry; and pae yong jae, vice-director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs.

counsellor chang shu-yuan of the chinese embassy here was also present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

## Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien Meet Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Led by Le Thanh Nghi

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, this evening met with le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and all members of the vietnamese government economic delegation he is leading. they had a very cordial and friendly conversation with vice-premier le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades.

taking part in the conversation were also the deputy leaders of the delegation ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade; ngo thuyen, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; and major general tran sam, vice-minister of national defence; as well as member of the delegation's entourage nguyen hung dinh.

taking part in the meeting and conversation were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

also taking part in the meeting and conversation were li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned yuan hua-ping, liang feng, ho cheng and hu chien-wen.

## DRVN Government Economic Delegation Sees Modern Revolutionary Ballet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1972)

le thanh nghi, leader of the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, ngo thuyen and tran sam, deputy leaders, and other members of the delegation attended a soiree here today and saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

the distinguished vietnamese guests were accompanied by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and comrades li chiang, han tsung-cheng, wang shu-sheng and others.

among the guests were hoang van hoan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, who is now in peking, members of the vietnamese handicraft art visiting group led by nguyen van thao, diplomatic officials of the embassies of the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam here, and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

also present were leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations, including wang lei, kuo tung-chun, liu ching-tang, liang feng and chao chun-cheng.

at the end of the performance, le thanh nghi, hoang van hoan and other comrades went on stage and cordially shook hands with the artists, warmly congratulating them on their successful performance. they also presented them with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was arranged in honour of the d.r.v.n. government economic delegation by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the china-viet nam friendship association.

in the past few days, vice-premier le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades visited factories and an exhibition of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the company of leading members of departments concerned hsieh hsin-ho, han tsung-cheng, wang yen-chiu and yang chi. the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

## Jen-min Jih-pao Article Praises President Ho Chi Minh's Poems

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1972)

a "people's daily" article yesterday praises the "poems from 'prison diary'" by the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh as "priceless gems of poetry that poured freely from the heart of a great revolutionary".

president ho chi minh wrote these poems in chinese in the period 1942-1943 when he was imprisoned in kwangsi, south china, by the kuomintang reactionaries.

the article by chao pu-chu points out: "these poems are treasures of modern revolutionary literature. they belong not only to the vietnamese people but also to the chinese people."

imbued with a lofty spirit of patriotism and internationalism, president ho took an active part in the common struggle then being waged by the chinese and vietnamese people against imperialist aggression. he was wantonly persecuted by the kuomintang reactionaries and was arrested and thrown into prison in kwangsi in august 1942. during his more than one year's imprisonment, he was transferred from place to place in 18 prisons of 13 counties. in these poems he recounts what was happening and his indignation.

in the early 1960's, the people's literature publishing house of china published these poems, which have since been very popular among chinese revolutionary writers and artists and the people. the publishing house recently put out the third printing of these poems.

the article says that president ho chi minh's poems "are filled with yearning for his calamity-ridden country and hopes for her, and condemnation and derision of the reactionaries for their outrages. but the poems always brim with militant revolutionary optimism". "these poems reveal president ho's noble personality as a great leader and the fighting spirit of the vietnamese people, a people who lived for decades under the heels of successive ferocious imperialist and colonialist powers, but who never ceased their struggle to disperse the dark clouds and usher in the bright day. whether tortured or threatened with death by the domestic and foreign enemies, the vietnamese people never for a moment lost sight of victory, but kept their stubborn fighting spirit, which is epitomized and given artistic expression in president ho's poems."

the article adds that the poems show originality in artistic treatment. forthright in expressing the poet's feelings, the lines are free from ornate expressions.

the chinese language was not his mother tongue, and there were all the restrictions imposed by the classical chinese prosody. if the poet had not completely mastered the art, he could not have applied the rules with such ease. classical in form, president ho's poems were written in modern, everyday language, simple and unadorned. the words seem to come to the poet spontaneously, but there is a controlled beauty such as one looks for in poetry.

the article stresses in conclusion: president ho chi minh's famous line -- "modern poetry must be steel strong" -- sets forth a theory that every revolutionary literary and art worker should follow. president ho's poems truly have this quality and they should live for all time. indeed, they are very good guidance and examples for those who wish to write socialist poetry.

## CHINA AND ROMANIA

### Romanian Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1972)

the romanian group led by gheorghe cazan, vice-minister of home trade, left here for home by air today after seeing china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair and paying a friendly visit to china.

seeing the group off at the airport were kao hsiu, vice-minister of commerce, and leading members of other departments concerned wang pin, lin po-ching and li hsi-ling.

also present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here iosif chivu.

during its stay in china, the group visited kwangchow and shanghai.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

## Minutes on China-Venezuela Trade Talks Released in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1972)

_____ the friendly visit to china by the venezuelan trade delegation "has contributed to the friendship between the people of the two countries and to the growth of the trade relations between the two countries," according to the minutes released here today on the talks between the ministry of foreign trade of the people's republic of china and the venezuelan institute of foreign trade.

led by dr. leopoldo diaz bruzual, president of the venezuelan institute of foreign trade, the venezuelan trade delegation visited china from november 10 to 17 at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

during the delegation's stay, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met with all members of the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them. dr. leopoldo diaz bruzual also met with yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

during its visit to china, the delegation held talks with vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and other officials. the minutes stated: "in the spirit of equality and mutual benefit, the two sides had an extensive exchange of views on promoting trade relations between the two countries and achieved concrete results, and signed agreements and contracts on specific goods." "the two sides expressed their wish to make common efforts to further trade relations, enhance mutual understanding and conduct trade directly."

## Minutes on Talks between Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade and Venezuelan Institute of Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1972)

_____ the minutes on the talks between the ministry of foreign trade of the people's republic of china and the venezuelan institute of foreign trade were made public here today. full text follows:

at the invitation of the ministry of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, the venezuelan trade delegation led by dr. leopoldo diaz bruzual, president of the venezuelan institute of foreign trade, paid a

friendly visit to the people's republic of china from november 10 to 17, 1972, and viewed china's export commodities fair held in kwangchow.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, met with dr. leopoldo diaz bruzual, president of the venezuelan institute of foreign trade, and all members of the delegation. vice-premier li hsien-nien expressed welcome to the delegation and had a friendly conversation with it.

during its visit, the venezuelan trade delegation held talks on several occasions with vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and other officials. in the spirit of equality and mutual benefit, the two sides had an extensive exchange of views on promoting trade relations between the two countries and achieved concrete results, and signed agreements and contracts on specific goods. the venezuelan trade delegation and the ministry of foreign trade of the people's republic of china expressed their wish to make common efforts to further trade relations, enhance mutual understanding and conduct trade directly.

in his stay in peking, dr. leopoldo diaz bruzual, president of the venezuelan institute of foreign trade, also met with yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china.

the visit of the venezuelan trade delegation to the people's republic of china has contributed to the friendship between the people of the two countries and to the growth of trade relations between the two countries.

the text of the minutes, in chinese and spanish versions, was signed in peking on november 17, 1972.

| | |
|---|---|
| chou hua-min | leopoldo diaz bruzual |
| for the ministry of foreign trade of the people's republic of china | for the venezuelan institut of foreign trade |

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 30, 1972 No. 5266

**********
* NATIONAL *
**********

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

## Party Committee of Shanghai Kaoch'iao Chemical Plant Helps CYL Organizations Carry Out Ideological Education

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 19, 1972)

(NCNA Shanghai, November 17, 1972) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Show concern for the growth of the younger generation," the Party committee of Kaoch'iao Chemical Plant, Shanghai, concretely strengthens leadership over youth work and helps the CYL organizations in actively carrying out various activities suitable for the special character of the young people, thereby enabling the broad masses of young people to grow up soundly during the three great revolutionary movements.

The young workers of Kaoch'iao Chemical Plant make up 50 percent of the total number of workers and staff of this plant.

Under the leadership of the Party committee, this plant has set up a CYL committee after launching a rectification of the League. After the CYL committee was set up, the Party committee of this plant continues to strengthen its leadership over youth work. Comrades at various levels ranging from the Party committee and the workshop Party branch in this plant are specially put in charge of youth work. The responsible comrades of the Party organizations at various levels regularly take part in meetings called by the CYL organizations and help them in conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and perseveringly applying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating the CYL members and the young people. The CYL organizations actively carries out youth work in the light of the Party's central tasks, thereby invigorating the youth work.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, and taking into consideration the characteristic that the majority of the young people had not suffered in the old society, the plant's Party committee helped the CYL organizations in educating the young people in the Party's basic line and the revolutionary traditions and in leading the young people to read some works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in conjunction with revolutionary mass criticism.

In the past year, under the leadership of the Party committee, the CYL committee of this plant organized the young people and sent them from time to time to the former site of the Party's 1st Congress, the exhibition of the "Rent Collecting Courtyard" in clay figures, the exhibition of heroic personalities and deeds, to carry out activities of paying visits to the poor and lower-middle peasants and sweeping clean the martyrs' tombs. It also invited some old workers to make reports on more than 50 occasions on their past sufferings and the present happy life. The young people were deeply educated.

In the No. 4 workshop, most of the young workers joined the plant in and after 1968. After receiving class education, these young workers realized that the struggle between the two classes for winning over the younger generation was very acute and that if one wanted to prove himself a good successor to the proletarian revolutionary cause, one must consciously resist corruption by the bourgeois ideology and criticize the bourgeois ideology. The CYL branch of this workshop organized the young workers to form a mass criticism group and, with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a sharp weapon, to criticize penetratingly the reactionary fallacies disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and, in the light of the activities of class struggle in the surroundings, to carry out small-scale activities of criticism and to uncover and criticize the evil practice of the bourgeoisie. This enables the young workers to go on raising their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and in building up their abilities to resist corruption by bourgeois ideology.

Some young workers of the meter workshop had one-sided understanding of the relationship between "red" and "expert" and paid no attention to technical studies. The Party branch of this workshop helped the CYL organizations to hold young workers' study classes and lead the young workers to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings conscientiously, to criticize the fallacies such as "politics may overrule everything else" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and to handle correctly the relationship between politics and vocational work. Thus educated, the great majority of the young workers are clear about the relationship between being "red" and "expert." On the one hand, they make strenuous efforts to remold their thinking and, on the other hand, conscientiously carry out technical studies for the revolutionary cause. At present, the young workers of this workshop have made great improvements ideologically and in professional skills.

The Party committee of Kaoch'iao Chemical Plant pays very close attention to enriching the spare-time cultural life of the young people. On the basis of the concrete conditions, it mobilizes the young people to carry out sports and literary activities, so as to make them live in happiness and grow up healthily.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

## Sian Petroleum Appliances No. 2 Factory Brings CYL Organizations into Play in Educating Young Workers Politically and Technically

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 19, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Sian dated November 17, 1972) The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Sian Petroleum Appliances No. 2 Factory, Shensi Province, strengthen education of the young workers and organize them in a planned manner to study policies and techniques and to carry out various kinds of cultural and sports activity, thereby enabling the broad masses of young workers to make rather great improvements in their mental outlook and in professional skills, and giving an impetus to the development of revolution and production.

This factory has brought its various basic-level organizations and CYL organizations into play in strengthening education for the young workers. It first organized the young workers to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Many workshops, workers' squads and groups have set up groups to do private study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and give tutoring periodically, so as to help the broad masses of young workers to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

Meanwhile, in the light of the special characteristics of the broad masses of the young people and in conjunction with reading and study, they organize the young workers in a planned way for visits to the revolutionary martyrs' mausoleum and to call on the poor and lower-middle peasants. They ask the old workers who suffered and were oppressed bitterly in the old society to tell about the histories of their families and to recount their past sufferings and think about their present happy life, and also ask the veteran soldiers of the Red Army to tell stories about the revolution, so as to give the young workers class education and educate them in the revolutionary traditions.

Through study, many young people establish the idea of working for the revolutionary cause.

In the No. 3 workshop, a young worker was assigned to work with the sheet metal squad. He once thought that sheet metal work was dirty and tiresome, so he was not content with his job and did not study actively. Later, he heard the tearful accusation of Hsü Sheng-t'ao, an old worker and chairman of the workshop, against the old society when he, as an apprentice, was beaten, scolded and bullied by other people. He raised his class consciousness and expressed his will to obey the revolutionary needs and to work contentedly in the sheet metal squad. After that, he studied hard his work and improved his skills very quickly. Not long ago, he joined some old workers in conducting two items of technical innovation, not only successfully improving the quality of welding and quickening the speed of welding but also saving manpower and materials.

The Party committee, the revolutionary committee and various basic-level organizations of Sian Petroleum Appliances No. 2 Factory have adopted many measures to help the broad masses of young workers to master professional skills quickly. One of these measures is to let the old workers lead the new and to hold some people specially responsible for this job. After a group of young workers joined the factory, the leadership made a special study and selected some old workers who were good in thinking and in style of work and were versed technically to lead these new workers, to help them ideologically, to show concern for their everyday life and to give them concrete guidance in technical work. Another measure is to hold young workers' spare-time study classes to teach the young workers some basic theoretical knowledge.

Apart from this, a system requiring periodical examination of the young workers was set up. Within a certain period of time, the young workers are required to make an assessment of the state of their political, cultural, theoretical and technical studies. Meanwhile, the old workers of various workers' groups and squads are organized to rate the young workers with reference to their ideological performances, attitude toward labor and operational skills at ordinary times. This method has brought about excellent results. All comrades praise this system, saying: "With this system of examining the young workers set up, the young workers are urged to advance, all comrades are educated, work is examined, and production is promoted."

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY MODEL PLAYS

## Extensive Popularization, Assiduous Improvement

### - On the exclusive production of che-tzu-hsi from the revolutionary model plays

by

Su Yen (宿燕)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 19, 1972)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art, China Peking Opera Company, China Ballet Company, Peking Opera Company, and the "On the Docks" Group of Shanghai Peking Opera Company recently put on the stage an exclusive production of che-tzu-hsi (excerpts or single acts) from the revolutionary model plays, including six che-tzu-hsi, namely, "Hunting the Tiger on the Mountain" from Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy, "Bitter Recollection of Family History" from Story of the Red Lantern, "Surprise Raid" from Shachiapang, and "Heroic Ambition Soars To the Skies" from On the Docks, all revolutionary modern Peking operas, and "Ch'ang-ch'ing Points the Way To Red Area" from The Red Detachment of Women and "The Sun Rises" from The White-Haired Girl, both revolutionary modern ballets. They were enthusiastically received by the audience.

The exclusive production of che-tzu-hsi from revolutionary model plays, which were short, pithy, rich, and colorful, strongly moved the audience. At times the audience rode in the vast forest and snow-clad plains with hero Yang Tzu-jung, who went forward all the more resolutely as the dangers increased, and at other times echoed the cries for liberation of the girl slaves who were being whipped by the Tyrant of the South. They were led to keep thinking by the struggle between the two classes and two world outlooks by the side of the Whangpoo and were moved by the lofty class feelings and the heroic bearing of fearlessness in the face of danger of the three generations of revolutionaries in the anti-Japanese war. The success of the exclusive production of che-tzu-hsi from the revolutionary model plays foretells the great future of development on the socialist stage of literature and art of such che-tzu-hsi, the contents of which reflect the revolution.

Che-tzu-hsi from the revolutionary model plays deserve to be promoted.

First of all, the staging of che-tzu-hsi from the revolutionary model plays is yet another important measure for the vigorous popularization of these plays.

The revolutionary model plays that have grown up in the midst of the vehement struggle between the two lines are a powerful spiritual weapon for carrying out education in ideology and the political line and for consolidating

the dictatorship of the proletariat. To popularize the revolutionary model plays among the broadest masses of workers, peasants and soldiers is an important combat task for our literary and art workers.

"All our literature and art is for the masses of the people, first of all for the workers, peasants and soldiers. It is created for them and to be used by them." Practice shows that production of che-tzu-hsi from the revolutionary model plays is yet another important measure for their popularization. Being short, pithy, flexible and diverse in form, che-tzu-hsi are easy to produce for professional troupes in their tour of rural and mountain areas as well as for amateur theatrical groups which have to make expedient use of local conditions.

Moreover, che-tzu-hsi is a traditional form of theatrical performance highly popular with the broad masses of our people. Chinese dramatic circles (particularly the Peking opera circle) have always had the tradition of producing che-tzu-hsi. Presentation of acts, scenes, or fragments taken from the revolutionary model plays, which can be independently staged and which have special features in the art of stage performance, is enthusiastically welcomed by the broad masses.

The recent production of exclusive che-tzu-hsi from the revolutionary model plays, which were properly organized and arranged, was like an exhibition of treasured works of art of the proletariat and gratified the urge of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to enjoy revolutionary model plays. From the heroic images of Yang Tzu-jung, Li Yü-ho, and others who glitter with the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and from the tableaux that reflect the life of fiery struggle in various historical periods of the democratic revolution and socialist revolution, the audience has not only received profound ideological education, but moreover enjoyed a diverse, outstanding stage performance.

Second, regular staging of che-tzu-hsi may promote the elevation of the level of the art of stage performance and will help revolutionary literary and art workers better develop their art and style.

Since che-tzu-hsi are generally acts or scenes that are distinguished by their special character in full-length plays, they impose a higher than usual demand on the art of stage performance. Each che-tzu-hsi again gives play to some special feature on the basis of the composite art of the stage. It has a different emphasis in its demand on the art of stage performance.

For example, the emphasis in "Heroic Ambition Soars To the Skies" from On the Docks is on singing; the emphasis in "Hunting the Tiger on the Mountain" from Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy and in "Surprise Raid" from Shachiapang is on coordination between singing and ballet; and the emphasis in "Bitter Recollection of Family History" from Story of the Red Lantern is on dialogue and acting. All these give full play to a highdegree of technical perfection of a particular aspect of the stage art.

On the basis of their own concrete conditions, revolutionary literary and art workers may include some che-tzu-hsi in their regular repertoire, so as to develop still better their specialty and style. They may, in accordance with their own conditions and requirements, select some che-tzu-hsi for their own training in basic technique and so ceaselessly raise the level of their art in practice.

In accordance with local conditions, various localities may have one company or unit stage exclusively che-tzu-hsi from the revolutionary model plays or organize all units for joint presentation of exclusive che-tzu-hsi. The former will enable more actors and performers to gain experience in stage practice and is a good method of training young actors and raising the level of their art of stage performance. The latter will facilitate mutual inspection and study between different units and their exchange of experience and understanding of the creation of heroic images of the proletariat.

Third, promotion of che-tzu-hsi also has great significance to the creation of socialist dramas, particularly the creation of short or one-act plays.

Che-tzu-hsi are not short plays, though the two have similarities. They are both short in form and reflect a particular facet of life. In che-tzu-hsi taken from the revolutionary model plays, contradictions and conflicts are concentrated, characters are clearly and positively drawn, and the form is short and pithy. In these respects they provide an example for the creation of short plays. Serious study and viewing of the production of che-tzu-hsi from the revolutionary model plays on the stage by playwrights will surely promote further improvement of the development and artistic quality of creation of short plays.

The demand for revolutionary literature and art by the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses is at present steadily increasing. Starting from the practical needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers, we must stage more che-tzu-hsi from the revolutionary model plays and present on the concert stage vocal and instrumental excerpts and dance sequences from Peking operas and ballets. Moreover, we must also create, by using various artistic means, still more short plays and one-act plays and put them on the stage, so as to serve still better proletarian politics.

It is necessary to put che-tzu-hsi from the revolutionary model plays on the stage more often and to do them well, so as to improve the quality of stage production ceaselessly. The recent production of exclusive che-tzu-hsi from the revolutionary model plays has set up a model for our emulation. The revolutionary literary and art workers who took part in the production, imbued with the spirit of a high degree of responsibility toward the revolution of proletarian literature and art, dealt with each scene, each section of an aria, each spoken line, and each action or movement with the utmost seriousness and meticulous care, striving, with full revolutionary fervor and perfect art of acting, to create splendid heroic images of the proletariat. The broad masses of professional and amateur literary and art workers must continue to study in earnest the invaluable experience of the production of che-tzu-hsi

from the revolutionary model plays. They must be serious and earnest and impose strict demands on the production of che-tzu-hsi, and at the same time be bold in practice and skillful in summing up experience, so as to gradually improve the quality of productions in the course of practice.

In the course of popularizing the revolutionary model plays in the past several years, many professional and amateur literary and art workers, while producing the plays in their entirety, have also produced some selections or excerpts from them. These were enthusiastically received by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. We are convinced that the recent production of exclusive che-tzu-hsi from the revolutionary model plays will surely further promote the prosperity of che-tzu-hsi productions.

* * *

ECONOMY

## Many Districts in China Popularize the Use of Firewood-Saving and Coal-Saving Stoves in the Countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 20, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, November 19, 1972) For the past several years, outstanding gains have been scored in the active popularization of firewood saving and coal saving stoves in the countryside by many districts in China. The popularization and use of these new stoves not only enabled the broad masses of peasants households to cut down their living expenses, but also saved a great deal of firewood and straw as well as coal and charcoal in support of socialist construction.

Although the source of firewood and straw as well as coal and charcoal in our country is rich and abundant, their use is nevertheless extremely extensive. Following the development of industrial and agricultural production, there is an improvement in the living standard of the people, and the demand for firewood and straw as well as coal and charcoal has become increasingly greater. Because of that, the economical use of firewood and straw as well as coal and charcoal and their use for expanding production has become a key link in the increase-production practice-economy movement.

On the basis of local weather conditions and living habits, the broad masses of cadres and commune members in the countryside have through practice created various types of firewood saving and coal saving stoves. For example:

The "Wan hsien stove" of Hopei Province possesses such features as convertibility (in the conversion there is no need to dismantle or move the chimney, or build a new stove), utility (good ventiliation and non-smoke belching), economy (of the use of firewood and straw as well as time) and simplicity (in the technique of firing), and is much welcomed by the people. One unique feature is that it could also be connected to a brick bed without the use of bellows, and suitable for places in the north where people are accustomed to sleeping on heated beds.

The "Jungch'eng stove" of Shantung Province is practical in construction, and the stove and the brick bed are connected together. Both firewood and straw may be used and it is suitable for places in the north where bellows are used.

The "Tafeng stove" of Kiangsu Province is a high stove with many openings for pots and other containers, and possesses such features as small stove cavity, concentrated heat, and good ventilation inside the chamber of the stove. It is suitable for the burning of straw, which is customary in rural districts in the south.

Although all these stoves possess their own distinct characteristics, they nevertheless universally show such strong points as simple to construct, clean and sanitary, easy to operate, economical in the use of firewood and coal, and time-saving. About three catties of firewood and fifteen minutes are required to boil ten catties of water on an old stove. Using a firewood-saving and coal-saving stove, only one catty of firewood and ten minutes are required to boil ten catties of water, which represents a saving of over 60 percent on fuel.

Since the appearance of such new products as firewood-saving and coal-saving stoves, they have attracted the attention of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels. Guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic policy of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," they have adopted measures for their popularization. In Shantung Province and Hopei Province, because the work for their popularization has been more firmly grasped by leading members everywhere, about half the peasant households are at present using firewood saving and coal saving stoves.

In such districts as Suihua in Heilungkiang Province, Yingk'ou in Liaoning Province and Yench'eng in Kiangsu Province, the work of using firewood and coal economically has been listed on the agenda of the Party committee. By going deep among the people to mobilize them, they have enabled the use of fire-wood saving and coal-saving stoves to be basically popularized in the shortest possible time.

After the popularization of firewood-saving and coal-saving stoves in Paoting, Hopei Province, the leading members of hsien and communes maintain grasping it repeatedly so that it may consolidate and improve and enable the work of using firewood and coal economically to be carried out better and better.

In the course of popularizing the firewood-saving and coal-saving stoves, various localities have in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Equal attention should be given to production and practice economy," dealt correctly with the relationship between tapping more sources of income and cutting down expenses, and while carrying out improvements on stoves in a big way, developed at the same time activities for tree-planting and afforestation extensively, and opened up sources for firewood.

Tungshan hsien in Fukien Province has more than 400 hills in the whole hsien all of which are barren, and 30,000 mow of sandy land almost completely without grass. Because of the shortage of tree and grass, self-sufficiency in firewood could not be achieved. Prior to 1960, they annually have to import about 500,000 piculs of firewood required for everyday use. In 1958, the cadres of this hsien led the masses in developing tree-planting and afforestation activities. For the past ten years and more they have overcome difficulties caused by adverse natural conditions, persevered in carrying out tree-planting and afforestation every year, and built in succession more than 90,000 mow of trees for firewood and charcoal, which not only laid

a material foundation for solving the problem of firewood, but also prevented erosion and developed agricultural production.

At the same time, from 1964 onward, by mobilizing the masses and developing activities for improving stoves and using firewood economically, they have within not too long a time basically popularized the use of firewood-saving and coal-saving stoves in the whole hsien and saved about 140,000 piculs of firewood every year. In that way, they have not only succeeded in being self-sufficient in firewood, but also solved the problem of part of the industrial raw materials for factories in the hsien.

Because of the simultaneous grasping of both the work of tree-planting and afforestation and popularizing the use of firewood-saving and coal-saving stoves, Tafeng hsien in Kiangsu Province has succeeded in "not using coal in the countryside for five years and having a reserve in firewood year after year."

As a result of the energetic popularization of firewood-saving and coal-saving stoves in the district in the past few years, a large amount of firewood and coal has been saved in the past several years. Since the popularization of firewood-saving and coal-saving stoves in Paoting district in Hopei Province last year, the whole district saved over 1,246,000,000 catties of firewood as well as 170,000 tons of coal in livelihood, and stimulated the development of commune-run industries and village sideline productions.

Since the use of firewood-saving and coal-saving stoves by 88 percent of the peasant households in Ch'angan hsien, Shensi Province, daily consumption of firewood in the whole hsien has fallen by 1,800,000 over catties to 1,200,000 over catties. The commune members have used the wheat stalk they saved for the weaving of 240,000 straw bags, 520,000 straw hats, 3,110,000 catties of straw rope and 960 packets of braids for straw hat. In 1970, the total production value of sideline production in this hsien showed an increase of 36.6 percent over 1970.

Owing to improvements made in furnaces and stoves and the economical use of firewood, Ningchin hsien in Shantung Province has more raw material for the manufacture of saccharine feed and an impetus is given to the development of the pig raising industry. Last year, the whole hsien saved more than 80,000,000 catties of firewood, and the number of pigs kept in pens reached over 62,000 head with the number of pigs raised showing a great increase over the figure before the use of firewood-saving and coal-saving stoves. The masses said in delight, "The use of firewood-saving stove is good. Firewood for a single day can now be used for three days. Practicing diligence and frugality for the revolution leads to more pigs and grain to top the 'Program'."

* * *

RIVER CONTROL

## Projects for Bringing the Haiho River Under Permanent Control To Begin This Winter and Next Spring

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 18, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, November 17, 1972) A formidable water conservation army of more than 500,000 strong in the four provinces and municipalities of Hopei, Shantung, Peking and Tientsin are marching in high spirits and great intrepidity to worksites to fire the first shots of the large-scale battle to bring the Haiho River under permanent control in this winter and the coming spring.

Work of the project to bring the Haiho River under control in this winter and the coming spring in Hopei Province is still being simultaneously carried out on both the southern and the northern fronts. The northern front continues with the work of bringing the four rivers in the north under control, and more than 149,000 people are engaged in the project. The main project include the work of deepening, clearing and widening the river bed of the north canal from Peikuancha in T'ung hsien to the T'umenliu section of Hsiangho hsien; the work of widening and clearing Ch'inglungwan where the Ch'aopaiho tributary converges with the Chienho River; the work of changing the course and diverting the water of the tributary of Chi back to the Hsiangho River; the work of diverting the flood water of Kouho River into the Ch'aopaiho River, etc.

On the southern front, some 140,000 civilian laborers of Hopei Province are fighting shoulder-to-shoulder together with more than 200,000 civilian laborers of Shantung Province, dredging and clearing Wei Canal and the new Changwei Canal. Peking municipality has planned to mobilize 50,000 civilian laborers to take part in the work of bringing the northern canal under control, and by October 20, some 48,000 people have headed for the front. Tientsin municipality continues to shoulder the task of machine dredging the delta section of the four rivers in the north. At present, several dredging barges are working intensely, and productive efficiency has kept on improving.

It is estimated that this section of the project will be completed before the advent of the spring flood next year, and apart from a portion of the project on Changweiho River which must wait until next winter and the spring after that for completion, the project to bring the tributaries in the middle and lower reaches of the Haiho River under permanent control will soon be basically completed.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's great call, "The Haiho must be brought under permanent control, the broad masses of civilian laborers in the four provinces and municipalities of Hopei, Shantung, Peking and Tientsin have been battling continuously for eight years in unity to harness the river. During this period, the broad masses of civilian laborers have dredged and cleared some 29 key river passages including the Heilungkiang River, the new Tzuya Canal, the new Fuya Canal, the Hut'oho, and the Tach'ingho, opened additional

outlets to the sea, and enabled the capacity to discharge flood water from the Haiho system into the sea to be increased by more than five times, and the capacity to drain waterlogged areas to be increased by seven times.

In the mountainous regions on the upper reaches, some 85 large and medium reservoirs and more than 1,500 small reservoirs have recently been built or enlarged. Because of that, flooding and waterlogging of the Haiho basin and the threat to the Peking-T'angshan railway line and Tientsin municipality itself have been basically avaoided and removed. Owing to the construction of such installations as water conservation projects and locks, conditions have been created for extending the irrigated area and stimulating agricultural production.

The project for bringing the Haiho under permanent control in this winter and the coming spring is a very heavy task, and the time is short and the demand for quality is high. In order to fulfill this task better, Party organizations at various levels on the worksite are looking upon repudiate-revisionism and rectification as an important thing to grasp, conscientiously carrying out line education on the cadres and civilian laborers, and raising the line awareness of everyone. Because ideological mobilization work is more or less thoroughly carried out, civilian laborers who came to worksites in districts of Tientsin and T'angshan in Hopei Province have already complet.. 40 and 31 percent of the work for this winter respectively.

The broad masses of civilian laborers, showing no fear of hardship, are using every means to guarantee the quality of the project. Civilian laborers engaged in construction on the four rivers in the north have taken a large amount of clay with a high water content for sun-drying before bringing it up the levee for rolling and pressing. Civilian laborers working on the Changweiho have carried earth with low water content for soaking in the river before bringing it up the levee for rolling and pressing to insure a closer bond between the layers of earth on the levee.

* * *

ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

## Shanghai Factory Produces Integrated Circuits Electronic Computer

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 20, 1972)

an integrated circuits digital electronic computer which can do 110,000 calculations per second has been trial-produced jointly by the shanghai computing technology institute and a small precision apparatus factory.

the computer worked satisfactorily for 1,600 hours over a six-month period. it can process data for industry, agriculture and research institutes. for instance, it provides a high level of precision in forecasting the time and location of the ebbs and flows of the whangpoo river for a two to three year period.

taking a small precision apparatus factory as their base, researchers of the institute designed and produced electronic computers in cooperation with the workers and faculty members of the computational mathematics speciality of futan university.

in the course of the project the researchers familiarized the technicians of the factory with mathematical principles, computing formulas and rules for mechanical drawing so they could help them with the designing. they cooperated with the university faculty members to help the workers grasp the basic principles of electronic computers and production techniques in sparetime classes, tutoring and analysis of specific examples.

guided by scientific researchers and university faculty members, the workers assembled and tested 50 pieces of testing apparatus of diverse types. the electronic computer has an important device consisting of 1,500,000 tiny magnetic cores, each with three conducting wires. tens of thousands of connection points had to be welded. combining revolutionary enthusiasm with scientific approach, the workers did the core plane winding and connection point welding up to standard.

the faculty members of the computational mathematics of futan university edited "principles of electronic computers" as a college textbook.

PLASTICS

## East China Province Develops Plastics Industry

(NCNA-English Foochow, Nov. 19, 1972)

fukien province in east china is today turning out almost 200 plastic products and the output nearly doubled that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the plastic products include engineering plastics for making machine parts, cases for instruments and meters and anti-corrosive apparatuses and material for scientific research and national defence industry such as polycarbonate resins, polyformaldehyde, sebacic acid and polyester fibre. plastic sheets for the use of agriculture and plastic sandals and other consumer goods are also produced.

plastics industry in fukien was built in 1958 under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". simply equipped, the fukien no. 2 plastics factory had only 50 workers at the beginning. now it has over 500 workers and 160 sets of machines. production processes have been semi-mechanized or mechanized, thanks to the workers' technical innovations. it is turning out monthly 900,000 pairs of plastic beach sandals, or thirty times the 1963 figure. its sandals are sold on the world market.

carrying out the policy of simultaneously developing big, medium and small enterprises, cities like foochow, amoy and chuanchou paid attention to helping small plastics factories and workshops in neighbourhoods and localities. small plastics factories have been built in remote counties, making products to meet local demands.

technical innovations made by the workers have speeded up production. the workers of foochow tungfeng plastics factory, most of whom are returned overseas chinese, succeeded in replacing a stove for drying foamed plastic with a 250-ton oil press, using steam instead of electricity. they built extrusion presses and multi-bit drills to mechanize production.

## CEMENT PRODUCTION

### South China Autonomous Region Develops Cement Industry

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 19, 1972)

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china now has 112 small cement plants. this is 28 times in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. eighty out of kwangsi's 86 counties and cities have cement industry. the local people did this by "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the general principle for developing the national economy laid down by chairman mao.

last year the autonomous region produced 490,000 tons of cement. output in the first nine months of this year was 25 per cent higher than in the same 1971 period. quality was improved and cost reduced.

the cement enabled autonomous region to build more farm irrigation projects. one county has built enough projects to expand its irrigated area by 9,300 hectares. using cement produced in their county, the people in luchuan county built ten small hydro-power stations.

## SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

### Peking Factories Establish Direct Links with Rural Communes to Support Agriculture

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1972)

while energetically supplying the rural market with manufactured goods, peking's plants have established direct contacts with communes on the capital's outskirts to provide manpower, material and technique that will help them develop production.

this is done in line with the principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

over the past few years the plants have helped 120 communes and over 1,000 production brigades set up farm machinery repair shops, build more than 200 water control projects, put up 1,000 kilometres of transmission lines, and trained some 10,000 peasants to do electrical work.

this support-agriculture work has been carried out through an overall arrangement under the unified leadership of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china. two hundred and sixteen plants in the city have established direct links with a number of communes in the

ten counties and districts on the outskirts. they sold old machinery which they had restored to good use to the communes at very low prices.

each plant sends several experienced workers, on a rotation system, to work in the production brigades with which it has connections. paid by their plant, the workers help do farm work during busy seasons.

the establishment of direct links between factories and rural communes has strengthened the worker-peasant alliance.

the workers are enthusiastic about helping build up a new socialist countryside. when the chenhsing radio appliances factory was helping a commune dig an irrigation project, many of its workers went to the construction site on their day off to help. others made needed tools from discarded faucets and valves in their spare time.

with the growth of their collective economy, the people's communes have over the past few years purchased large numbers of farm machines. they now have 2.4 times as many tractors as in 1965, the year prior to the start of the cultural revolution, and the number of walking tractors has increased 21 times. this called for an increasing number of farm machinery repair shops which the workers' support-agriculture teams helped set up. the workers also helped make equipment for the shops in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the support-agriculture team from the peking no. 1 machine tool plant sent the tahuashan people's commune some old machine tools and welding machines they restored to good use and more than 20 small grinding machines they made themselves. they also helped the commune refix a slotting machine and an electric saw. now the commune's repair shop can repair tractors as well as other machines.

support-agriculture teams from the factories regularly run technical training classes in the communes. commune members also come to the factories to receive technical training.

while doing ordinary farm work, the factory workers join with the peasants in improving farm implements or making new ones. a kind of highly efficient maize harvester built by the support-agriculture team of the capital iron and steel company is now used in many communes. so are maize huskers, sweet potato harvesters, seed drills and other items built by support-agriculture workers.

the support-agriculture teams help the villagers in arid mountainous areas outside peking to sink wells and build water conservancy projects and small hydro-electric stations. the introduction of electrically operated

pumps, threshers and other machines has freed manpower to grow more crops. the poor and lower-middle peasants thank the industrial workers for "making our centuries-old dream a reality."

when peking's outskirts were hit by a serious drought this year, the support-agriculture workers worked shoulder to shoulder with the peasants to save the crops. they repaired pumps, built water transport equipment and well sinking machines. more than 20 well-sinking machines were built in the first half of 1972 by factories which had established links with communes in tahsing county. this made it possible to sink 200 wells that irrigated 2,700 hectares of land.

great importance is being attached to this link-up between factories and rural communes by the party committees at all levels in peking. the municipal party committee and party committees at the county and factory levels have set up special departments or assigned cadres to take charge of the work. personally directing the support-agriculture work, leading members of many factories regularly visit communes and brigades linked with their factories to help solve difficulties arising in production. cadres from the counties and communes come to the factories to help support-agriculture teams in their work.

FORESTRY

China Cultivates Fine Species of Trees

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1972)

many fine species of trees are being grown in china as a result of the joint efforts by peasants and scientists over the past few years. these fast-growing trees are well adapted to varying natural conditions and resistant to diseases and insect pests, and give good timber. seed-tree stands and nurseries have been set up.

scientific research groups composed of forestry workers, peasants and forestry technicians have been organized in many parts of the country to carry out seed selection, breeding and propagation. experiments show that on the same soil and by the same forestry management, fine species produce 30 per cent more timber and damage by diseases and insect pests is 40 per cent less.

a new species of eucalyptus cultivated by the leichou forestry bureau in south china's kwangtung province is fast-growing, straight and windfirm.

success has been achieved by the yangkou forestry farm in fukien province, east china, in grafting the chinese fir. the tree blossoms three years after the grafting and gives better and more seeds.

the selection and development of fine tree species are conducted in many ways. the forestry department of chiaonan county in coastal shangtung province has entrusted the work to people's communes and production brigades which set aside a total of 20 hectares of land to grow saplings of poplar, black locust, pine and 30 other fine trees. northwest china's shensi province combines nursery and popularization of good tree seeds. many forestry centres and research institutes help train technical forces for the communes and brigades.

some northern areas have succeeded in growing trees indigenous to the south. matasequoia glypotroboides, a valuable fir tree that has grown only in szechwan and hupeh provinces since ancient times, is now doing well in liaoning, shensi and kansu provinces in northern china. bamboo, tea-oil trees and other species of economic value that are widely grown in south china have now been acclimatized in some parts of the yellow river basin.

a number of good tree species introduced from abroad are doing well in various parts of china.

IRRIGATION

## Central China Minority People Tap Subterranean Water to Irrigate Farmland

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 20, 1972)

water that used to flow through deep underground streams is now brought to the surface to irrigate 8,000 hectares of paddy fields in the autonomous chou for tuchia and miao nationalities in western hunan province, central china. over the past few years 1,100 projects were constructed to tap subterranean water.

there are many caves and underground streams in this hilly limestone area owing to the solubility of limestone. in the spirit of self-reliance, the people of tuchia, miao and other nationalities have worked hard to bring the water to the surface for their paddy fields. going down a 90-metre deep chasm, a ten-member surveying team of a production brigade in sangchih county boarded tiny boats and pushed through rapids and deep pools along an underground stream to collect data for their project of raising the subterranean water. members of the chayehpo production team in another county surmounted great difficulties in opening a 2.1 kilometre-long tunnel to lead water from the side of a steep cliff to their fields.

the masses pooled their wisdom to build different types of irrigation projects in this region which has a very complicated rock structure. diversion dams were built across underground streams where there were no fissures in the rock to cause seepage. tunnels were constructed to lead out the water of underground rivers with high water level. in subterranean streams with low water level, pumps were installed to bring the water to the surface.

**********
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
**********

CHINA AND ALBANIA

## Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Arrives in Changsha from Luta

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 19, 1972)

the friendship military delegation of the albanian people's republic with beqir balluku as leader and hito cako and rahman perllaku as deputy leaders arrived in this central china city from luta by special plane at noon today in the company of li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome at the airport by hua kuo-feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and acting chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, yang ta-yi, commander of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command, and other local leaders.

also present was chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, who had made a special trip here from peking to accompany the albanian delegation on its visit.

comrade hua kuo-feng gave a banquet this evening in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms. present were comrades li teh-sheng and chang tsai-chien; and leading members of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. provincial command and the changsha municipal revolutionary committee yang ta-yi, chang li-hsien, yu ming-tao, shang tzu-chin, wang yu-hua and su ming; and leading members of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence chai cheng-wen and chu kai-yin who are accompanying the delegation on its visit.

comrades hua kuo-feng and beqir balluku made speeches at the banquet, wishing that the militant friendship forged by the people and armies of china and albania in long revolutionary struggle would last forever.

on behalf of the people of hunan province and the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in hunan, comrade hua kuo-feng extended a warm welcome to the friendship military delegation led by comrade beqir balluku on its friendly visit to hunan, the home province of chairman mao.

he said: "the albanian people's army founded and led by the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha is a much tested and tempered people's army of a new type. with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, it has performed immortal, meritorious service together with the people of the whole country in defending the socialist revolution and construction and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in albania."

comrade hua kuo-feng said: the great friendship founded and nurtured by the great leaders of the people of our two countries, comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, is unbreakable. the people and armymen in chairman mao's home province, like the rest of the chinese people, cherish this revolutionary friendship dearly. we will, as always, unite, fight alongside and win victory together with the heroic albanian people and army in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and in the common cause of socialist revolution and construction.

comrade beqir balluku said: "the great friendship of the chinese people for the albanian people has left an indelible impression on our memory. we are indeed close brothers and loyal comrades-in-arms in the revolutionary cause of socialism."

"no force in the world can and will ever be able to do harm to or shake the militant friendship between our two peoples, two parties and two armies," he added.

comrade beqir balluku said: "as your true friends and brothers, we are elated to see that great china has become a great revolutionary school. in this school, labouring people in their hundred millions are reading in earnest marxism-leninism and chairman mao's works. comrade mao tsetung's marxist-leninist thought is daily becoming a tremendous spiritual and material force for the chinese people, the chinese communist party and the chinese people's liberation army. comrade mao tsetung's thought is a sharp ideological weapon for opposing imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

he wished that the chinese people, the chinese communists and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters would ever remain loyal students of chairman mao and staunch defenders of and successors to chairman mao's glorious cause.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. a puppet shadow show was given by literary and art workers of the province after the banquet.

the albanian comrades, accompanied by comrades li teh-sheng, hua kuo-feng, chang tsai-chien and yang ta-yi, this afternoon visited the hunan provincial no.1 teachers institute and chingshuitang, site of the former hunan

regional committee of the c.p.c., where chairman mao carried out his early revolutionary activities. the distinguished guests also visited the hunan embroidery mill. they were warmly welcomed by the local revolutionary people.

## Albanian People's Army Football Team Visits Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 19, 1972)

the "partisan" football team of the albanian people's army led by gani berberi wound up a visit to the east china city of nanking and left here for shanghai by train today.

the albanian team arrived in nanking from peking by plane on november 15 and was honoured at a banquet given by the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army that evening. present were tuan huan-ching, deputy commander of the p.l.a. nanking units, hsu chia-tun, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned. the banquet was followed by an art performance presented by the city's primary school pupils.

under the auspices of the political department of the p.l.a. nanking units and the kiangsu provincial physical culture and sports commission, a ceremony was held at the nanking wutaishan stadium yesterday afternoon to welcome the "partisan" football team of the albanian people's army. leading members of the p.l.a. nanking units chou kuan-wu, hsiao yung-yin and tuan huan-ching, leading member of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee hsu chia-tun and leading members of departments concerned attended the welcoming ceremony and watched the friendly match between the "partisan" team and the kiangsu provincial team. the sterling match won round after round of applause from the 30,000 spectators. score was 2:0 in favour of the visitors.

during their stay in nanking, the albanian friends visited the yangtze river bridge and a film machinery plant. they attended an acrobatic performance and made excursions to places of interest.

### Albanian Ambassador to China Fetes Chinese Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1972)

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the chinese youth delegation led by lu yu-lan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hopei provincial committee.

the chinese delegation returned to peking on november 15 from attending the sixth congress of the union of working youth of albania and paying a friendly visit to albania.

among those attending the banquet were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned jen yun-chung, ou tang-liang, mao pao-chung, wang ming-hsiu, chang chuan-chung and chu liang.

madame robo and jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here, were present.

the chinese and albanian comrades cordially talked about the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, the two peoples and the youth of the two countries. they drank toasts to the good health and long life of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people.

## CHINA AND CAMBODIA

### Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Arrive in Shanghai for Visit

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 19, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth arrived here from peking by special train this morning on a visit. they were accompanied by ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia.

the distinguished cambodian guests were given a warm welcome at the railway station by chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee chang chun-chiao, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, chin tsu-min, feng kuo-chu and wang yi-ping, leading members of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai shen yuan-chun and chu tao-yuan, and more than 2,000 people who cheered, sang and danced amid the sound of drums and gongs.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang lin were in the company of the cambodian guests.

chang chun-chiao gave a banquet this evening in honour of prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and all other distinguished cambodian guests coming here with them.

proposing a toast, chang chun-chiao said: "like the people in other parts of china, the people of shanghai always hold in esteem the cambodian people with their glorious tradition of fighting imperialism. under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the royal government of national union, the cambodian people have set a brilliant example for the world's oppressed nations and people in the struggle against aggression by fighting courageously in their great war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

he spoke highly of the new victories scored by the patriotic armymen and people in cambodia in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and sincerely wished them still greater victories.

prime minister penn nouth conveyed to the people of shanghai the fraternal sentiments of the cambodian people. he said: the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia, the people's armed forces of national liberation and the whole people of cambodia will resolutely smash all enemy intrigues and schemes. they will never lay down their arms, but will fight on to win complete victory, driving u.s. imperialism and its saigon and bangkok puppets out of cambodia, thoroughly wiping out the traitorous lon nol - sirik matak - son ngoc thanh clique, liberating cambodia's territories, and building an independent, sovereign, neutral, peaceful, democratic and prosperous cambodia with territorial integrity.

prime minister penn nouth said that it was heart-warming for the cambodian people to have the chinese people as their closest comrades-in-arms on the front of opposing the common enemy, and it was heart-warming, too, to enjoy the support of the vietnamese, laotian and korean comrades-in-arms and the people of the world for cambodia's firm stand in waging struggles.

the distinguished cambodian guests made a sightseeing tour of shanghai this afternoon.

when prime minister and madame penn nouth and the other distinguished cambodian guests passed through tientsin and tsinan yesterday, they were greeted at the railway stations by chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee hsieh hsueh-kung, first vice-chairman wu tai and vice-chairmen wang man-tien, wang yuan-ho and sun ching-wen; vice-chairmen of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee chang chih-hsiu, su yi-jan and mu lin, and chairman of the tsinan municipal revolutioanry committee hsu hung-yun, who went into the coach to extend their best regards.

CHINA AND CANADA

## China's Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Ottawa

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1972)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china arrived here by plane this afternoon for a friendly performance tour in canada.

consisting of 40 acrobats and a 12-member chinese national orchestra, the troupe is led by chang ying-wu, standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, with yin chan-chen, council member of the association, as deputy leader.

the troupe was warmly welcomed at the airport by ralph edgar collins, assistant under secretary of state for external affairs, c. bedard, director of the division of cultural affairs of the department of external affairs, and g. hamilton southam, director general of the canadian national arts centre.

present at the airport were also yao kuang, chinese ambassador to canada, and hsu chung-fu and fang yin, counsellors of the chinese embassy.

in a brief speech delivered at the airport, chang ying-wu expressed heartfelt thanks to the canadian friends for their welcome. "we hope that the present visit of our troupe will help promote the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples," he said.

## CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

### Chou En-lai, Chang Chi-chih Meet Ethiopian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and first deputy director of the hsinhua news agency chang chi-chih this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with tegegne yetesha-work, general manager of the press department of the ministry of information of ethiopia, and all members of the ethiopian journalists delegation led by him.

present at the meeting were members of the delegation dereje deressa, managing director of public relations and magazines, tesfaye kabtih-yimer, editor-in-chief of the "ethiopian herald", assefa yirgu, manager of the ethiopian news agency, kassaye damena, chief of television, and madame tegene and madame dereje, assistant public relation officers.

present were ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and madame makonnen, and first secretary of the ethiopian embassy here tamam abdul kader.

also present were leading members and staff members of peking press circles and other organizations concerned teng kang, pan fei, ku wen-hua, wang chen, ho kung-kai, li yi-chen, tang wen-sheng, chao ching-tien, liang chung-lin, chin shao-ching, meng ching-piao, tao pao-fa, lu chih-hung and jen hung-fu.

## CHINA AND FRANCE

### French Foreign Minister Receives Chiao Kuan-hua

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 18, 1972)

maurice shumann, french minister of foreign affairs, received chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs now visiting france, at the foreign ministry at noon today and had a friendly talk with him.

herve alphand, secretary-general of the french foreign ministry, was present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to france huang chen was also present.

vice-minister chiao kuan-hua held talks with secretary-general herve alphand this morning. they exchanged views on questions of mutual interest in a friendly atmosphere.

present at the talks from the chinese side were ambassador huang chen and other chinese personnel concerned.

present from the french side were francois puaux, director of the political affairs department, leprette, director of the department of united nations affairs, henri froment-meurice, director of the asian-oceanian affairs department, of the french foreign ministry, and others.

on the evening of november 17, the day chiao kuan-hua arrived in paris, andre bettencourt, french minister delegate to the prime minister for foreign affairs, gave a banquet in his honour.

wu wei-jan, leader, and doctor lin chiao-chih, member, of the visiting medical delegation of the chinese medical association, also attended the banquet.

ambassador huang chen and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

present at the banquet were also secretary-general herve alphand, directors francois puaux and henri froment-meurice, as well as other high officials of the french foreign ministry.

ambassador huang chen gave a banquet at the chinese embassy this evening on the occasion of vice-minister chiao kuan-hua's visit to france.

high officials of the french foreign ministry including herve alphand, francois puaux, henri froment-meurice and leprette attended the banquet. doctor regard, who had visited china not long ago, was also present.

present also were albanian ambassador to france javer malo, romanian ambassador to france constantin flitan, general delegate of the democratic republic of viet nam to france vo van sung, representative of the korean committee for the promotion of international trade in france paek yun ryong and acting head of the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia in france in sokan.

after his arrival here, vice-minister chiao kuan-hua, accompanied by director henri froment-meurice and deputy director roger duzer of the asian-oceanian affairs department, went sightseeing in paris and visited the louvre palace.

## Chinese Medical Delegation Makes Visits in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 18, 1972)

the chinese medical delegation has made visits in paris beginning november 16. the chinese doctors were enthusiastically received by french medical circles.

on the afternoon of november 16, the chinese medical delegation visited the henri mondor hospital and had a friendly talk with specialists of the hospital.

yesterday morning, the delegation visited the gustave kroussy institute and had a talk with the famous cancer specialist denoix. denoix enthusiastically told the chinese guests about the research work and medical treatment for cancer at the institute and answered questions put forward by the chinese doctors. some members of the chinese delegation had luncheon at the institute together with denoix and staff members of the institute, and had a long friendly talk with them: in the afternoon, head of the chinese delegation wu wei-jan and some other members visited medical wards and laboratories. doctor lin chiao-chih visited the installations for curing women's tumors.

in the same afternoon, some members of the delegation visited the ambroise pare hospital. director of the hospital denise marot warmly welcomed the guests and gave an account of the conditions of the hospital.

in the evening, wife of the minister delegate to the prime minister for foreign affairs mrs. bettencourt gave a reception in honour of the chinese delegation. present were jean-louis portos, doctor of the paris hospital and technical adviser of the foreign minister's office, roger duzer, deputy head of the asian-oceanic affairs department of the foreign ministry, charles maisonnier, deputy director of general scientific affairs and adviser of foreign affairs, and mme guy de la porte, adviser of foreign affairs. diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here also attended the reception. the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the chinese medical delegation toured the chateau de versailles this afternoon.

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Delegation of Japan National Council for Normalization of Japan-China Relations Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1972)

a delegation of the japan national council for the normalization of japan-china relations arrived here by plane today for a friendly visit to china upon invitation. jiro kaneko, honorary professor at osaka university for foreign languages, is the leader and kanesaburo gushima, honorary professor at kyushu university, the deputy leader of the delegation.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university; sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of departments concerned lin lin, chou yi-liang, chen tai-sun, kuo hsing-kuo, hsing jen-hsien, wang jo-shui, ting to, li fu-teh, chin su-cheng and wang hsiao-hsien.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

## Mauritanian Guests Conclude Visit to Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 19, 1972)

mohamed ould cheikh sidya, minister of planning and research of mauritania, and the mauritanian government delegation he is leading concluded their visit to hangchow and left here for shanghai by special plane this morning. they are in the company of ku ming, chinese vice-minister of the state planning commission.

present at the airport to see them off were lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and chou feng, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

the distinguished mauritanian guests arrived here from nanking by special plane on the afternoon of the 17th. accompanying them was mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly. the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in their honour that evening. the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. lai ko-ko and minister sidya in their speeches expressed the desire for the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and mauritania and the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

during their stay in hangchow, the distinguished guests went boating on the west lake and visited the lingyin monastery and other scenic spots and places of historical interest. they also visited the hangchow silk tapestry factory where they saw the production processes of silk fabrics and woven silk articles.

## CHINA AND MEXICO

### Mexican Television Group Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 20, 1972)

the television group of the mexican department of radio diffusion led by hector gonzalez de la barrera left here today for home after paying a friendly visit to china.

the mexican television group arrived in china on october 19 at the invitation of the central broadcasting administration. the group made interviews and films in peking, shanghai, nanking, hangchow, kwangchow and foshan.

## CHINA AND NEPAL

### Nepalese Prime Minister and Wife Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1972)

kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, and madame bista concluded their friendly visit in peking and left here by special plane this afternoon for a visit to southern china. they are accompanied by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

premier chou en-lai, ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, were among the several thousand people of the capital present at the airport to give the distinguished nepalese guests a warm send-off.

peking airport today flew the national flags of the kingdom of nepal and china. a grand send-off ceremony was held. the band played the national anthems of nepal and china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Delegation of Japan National Council for Normalization of Japan-China Relations Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1972)

a delegation of the japan national council for the normalization of japan-china relations arrived here by plane today for a friendly visit to china upon invitation. jiro kaneko, honorary professor at osaka university for foreign languages, is the leader and kanesaburo gushima, honorary professor at kyushu university, the deputy leader of the delegation.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university; sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of departments concerned lin lin, chou yi-liang, chen tai-sun, kuo hsing-kuo, hsing jen-hsien, wang jo-shui, ting to, li fu-teh, chin su-cheng and wang hsiao-hsien.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

## Mauritanian Guests Conclude Visit to Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 19, 1972)

mohamed ould cheikh sidya, minister of planning and research of mauritania, and the mauritanian government delegation he is leading concluded their visit to hangchow and left here for shanghai by special plane this morning. they are in the company of ku ming, chinese vice-minister of the state planning commission.

present at the airport to see them off were lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and chou feng, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

the distinguished mauritanian guests arrived here from nanking by special plane on the afternoon of the 17th. accompanying them was mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly. the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in their honour that evening. the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. lai ko-ko and minister sidya in their speeches expressed the desire for the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and mauritania and the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

during their stay in hangchow, the distinguished guests went boating on the west lake and visited the lingyin monastery and other scenic spots and places of historical interest. they also visited the hangchow silk tapestry factory where they saw the production processes of silk fabrics and woven silk articles.

## CHINA AND MEXICO

### Mexican Television Group Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English : Kwangchow, Nov. 20, 1972)

the television group of the mexican department of radio diffusion led by hector gonzalez de la barrera left here today for home after paying a friendly visit to china.

the mexican television group arrived in china on october 19 at the invitation of the central broadcasting administration. the group made interviews and films in peking, shanghai, nanking, hangchow, kwangchow and foshan.

## CHINA AND NEPAL

### Nepalese Prime Minister and Wife Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English : Peking, Nov. 19, 1972)

kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, and madame bista concluded their friendly visit in peking and left here by special plane this afternoon for a visit to southern china. they are accompanied by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

premier chou en-lai, ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, were among the several thousand people of the capital present at the airport to give the distinguished nepalese guests a warm send-off.

peking airport today flew the national flags of the kingdom of nepal and china. a grand send-off ceremony was held. the band played the national anthems of nepal and china.

prime minister and madame bista, in the company of premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman ngapo ngawang jigme, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army and militiamen.

when the distinguished nepalese guests went round to meet the cheering crowds, people waved bouquets and colour streamers and danced amid the beating of drums and gongs. they shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and nepal exclamation" "firmly support the nepalese people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian people exclamation" they hailed prime minister bista, who, through his current visit to china, has made new contributions to promoting the friendship between the people of china and nepal and the friendly cooperation between the two countries. prime minister and madame bista and the other distinguished nepalese guests kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement.

leaving by the same plane for southern china were ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife; major general padma bahadur khatri, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; bharat bahadur pradhan, secretary of the ministry of finance; and the other distinguished nepalese guests who are in the company of prime minister and madame bista on their visit to china.

also accompanying the distinguished nepalese guests is yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

also present at the airport to see off the distinguished nepalese guests were:

hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

leading members of government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries han nien-lung, hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, hsieh pei-yi, teng tung-che, liao ping-chang, li hsueh-shih, kuo lu, wang hsing, chao cheng-hung, wang hai-jung, ma jen-hui, teng kang, tai cheng-yuan, ting hsueh-sung, han hsu, wang chen, kao chien-chung and hsing jen-hsien.

also present were the delegation of nepal-china friendship society led by poorna bahadur, president of the society; and nepalese embassy officials and diplomatic envoys of various countries in peking.

## Nepalese Prime Minister and Mme. Bista Arrive in Kueilin, South China

(NCNA-English Kueilin, Nov. 19, 1972)

prime minister of the kingdom of nepal kirti nidhi bista and mme bista arrived in this south china city for a visit from peking by special plane this afternoon in the company of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by wei kuo-ching, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, and his wife hsu chi-chien; liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; yu hai-hsueh, chairman of the kueilin municipal revolutionary committee; and more than 2,000 people of various nationalities.

arriving by the same plane were nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and mme subba, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs major general padma bahadur khatri, secretary of the ministry of finance bharat bahadur pradhan, and other distinguished nepalese guests. yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, also accompanied the guests here.

kueilin was today filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and nepalese people. prime minister and mme bista and the other guests alighted from the plane amid cheers. wei kuo-ching, liu chung-kuei, yu hai-hsueh and others cordially shook hands with them at the planeside. the welcomers, clad in colourful national costumes, waved the miniature national flags of china and nepal, flowers and streamers or danced to greet the distinguished guests from nepal.

## Nepalese Prime Minister and Madame Bista Feted in Kueilin

(NCNA-English Kueilin, Nov. 19, 1972)

the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and the kueilin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, and madame bista and other distinguished nepalese guests.

attending the banquet were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, chairman of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee wei kuo-ching and his wife hsu chi-chien, vice-chairman

of the regional revolutionary committee liu chung-kuei, chairman of the kueilin municipal revolutionary committee yu hai-hsueh and leading members of other departments concerned.

speaking at the banquet, wei kuo-ching said that the friendly visit by prime minister and madame bista and other distinguished nepalese guests brought to kueilin the profound friendship of the people of nepal. he said: "china and nepal have been friendly neighbours since ancient times. there exists a traditional friendship between the people of our two countries. we people of various nationalities in kwangsi, like the rest of the chinese people, treasure our friendship with the nepalese people and will make constant efforts to consolidate and develop this friendship."

prime minister bista expressed joy at coming to the beautiful city of kueilin. he said: "nepal and china are friendly neighbours. the close ties between the people of nepal and china are daily growing." he proposed a toast to the everlasting friendship between the two peoples.

after the banquet, the distinguished nepalese guests saw a performance of songs, dances and acrobatics by local artists.

## Nepal-China Friendship Society Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1972)

the delegation of nepal-china friendship society led by poorna bahadur, president of the society, concluded its visit in peking and left by plane this morning for a visit to southern china before returning home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including kuo tung-chun. also present were y.k. silwal, first secretary, and basudev sharma, second secretary, of the nepalese embassy in peking.

### Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Nepal

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1972)

a chinese government delegation led by chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, left here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to nepal.

it was seen off at the airport by chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and leading members of departments concerned.

present was nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba.

## CHINA AND NORTH EUROPE

### Journalists Delegation from Nordic Countries Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 19, 1972)

the journalists delegation from the nordic countries wound up its tour of southern china and left here for home today.

the delegation is led by matti kawen, deputy director of the political department and division chief of the press bureau, of the ministry for foreign affairs of finland, manfred nilsson, chief of the press department of the foreign ministry of sweden, tim greve, director of the press department of the foreign ministry of norway, and sven ebbesen, head of the press bureau of the foreign ministry of denmark.

leaving peking on november 11 and 12 in two groups, the delegation made a tour of nanking, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow, where its members visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking, factories, rural people's communes, army units, a workers' housing estate and the exhibition hall for china's export commodities fair in kwangchow. the delegation was warmly received by the local authorities and people.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

## DRVN Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1972)

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, left here for a visit to other parts of china by special plane this morning. the delegation is in the company of han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the deputy leaders of the delegation are ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade, ngo thuyen, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and major general tran sam, vice-minister of national defence.

accompanying the delegation on the visit are nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were seen off at the airport by li chiang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned yuan hua-ping, liang feng and others.

also present were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and diplomatic officials of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here.

## DRVN Government Economic Delegation Feted in Kunming

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 19, 1972)

the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee hosted a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government.

among the guests were nguyen van quang, ambassador to china of the republic of south viet nam, and diplomatic officials of the embassies in peking of the republic of south viet nam and the d.r.v.n., who are accompanying the delegation on its visit to kunming, and ho thang, consul-general of the d.r.v.n. in kunming.

present were chou hsing, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee and chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee; chen kang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee and vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee; cha yu-sheng, deputy commander of the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu hsueh-hui, vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee; li hsi-fu, deputy commander of the p.l.a. yunnan provincial command; li wei, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. kunming municipal committee and vice-chairman of the kunming municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of other departments concerned.

also present was han fsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, who is accompanying the d.r.v.n. delegation on the tour.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. chou hsing and le thanh nghi made speeches, hailing the militant friendship between china and viet nam, "who are both comrades and brothers".

chou hsing spoke highly of the heroic vietnamese people who feared no sacrifice, persisted in struggle and won brilliant victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said: "the visit of our vietnamese comrades-in-arms is a support and encouragement to the people in yunnan province. we extend warm welcome to them."

"the people of our two countries," he said, "have always supported and assisted each other over long struggles against imperialism; we are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe and going through thick and thin

together. firmly acting in line with the great leader chairman mao's teachings, we people of all nationalities in yunnan, together with the people of the whole country, will do everything in our power to give all-out support to the vietnamese people in their just struggle till complete victory."

vice-premier le thanh nghi spoke warmly of the profound friendship between the vietnamese and chinese people. he said: "viet nam and china are two fraternal socialist neighbours who are closely related to each other and throw their lot together. founded and fostered by president ho and the viet nam workers' party and chairman mao and the chinese communist party, the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the vietnamese and chinese people are being consolidated and developed soundly with each passing day."

vice-premier le thanh nghi said president ho chi minh and many other leading comrades had been to kunming, yunnan, during the period of underground revolutionary activities. after liberation, yunnan province became a rear area adjoining viet nam. the people of yunnan province have made and are making positive contributions to the support of the vietnamese people in carrying the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end till final victory.

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by vice-premier le thanh nghi arrived in kunming from peking by special plane at noon today for a friendly visit in the company of vice-minister han tsung-cheng. present at the airport to give the vietnamese comrades-in-arms a warm welcome were chou hsing, chen kang, cha yu-sheng, hsu hsueh-hui, li hsi-fu, li wei and other leading comrades.

vice-premier le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades visited the yunnan provincial industrial and communications exhibition this afternoon in the company of chen kang and han tsung-cheng, and were given a warm welcome by the staff members of the exhibition. with keen interest the vietnamese comrades viewed the thousands of exhibits of metallurgy, communications, machinery, electronics, forestry, fuel and chemistry. after the visit, vice-premier le thanh nghi said that the exhibition was rich in content and showed that the yunnan workers were daring to think and act and very creative. he wished them still greater victories.

CHINA AND US

## American Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1972)

frank pestana, president of the u.s.-china friendship association in los angeles of the united states and four other american friends concluded their visit in peking and left by train today for a visit to southern china. they have come to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

leading members of the host organization wang chuan-pin and lin chen were present at the station to see them off.

the american friends arrived in peking on november 11. yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet in their honour.

CHINA AND USSR

## Vituperation Cannot Conceal Deceitfulness of Soviet "Disarmament" Proposal

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 19, 1972)

the united nations general assembly has concluded its debate on the soviet proposal on the "non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons". just before the conclusion of the debate, soviet representative malik once again took the floor and made a speech which was confused in logic and full of contradictions. apart from self-assertive justifications, his speech consisted mainly of vicious attacks and abuses against the chinese delegation which has consistently exposed the soviet revisionist plot of sham disarmament but real arms expansion. his speech has created the inevitable impression that the incisive exposure made by the chinese delegate and the cold-shouldering of the soviet proposal by most of the member states have stung this soviet representative to the quick.

it is still fresh in one's memory the soviet foreign minister gromyko dished out the proposal with great fanfare at the very beginning of the current session of the general assembly with the certainty that this "high-sounding" proposal would be applauded by all present. but actually, the proposal

failed to arouse any enthusiasm from beginning to end. yet, when malik spoke on november 15, he insisted boastfully that the discussion "has shown, the member states of the united nations attach great significance to this question", and the soviet proposal "enjoys wide support among the states". malik's assertion cannot but filled one with great dismay. the debate had ostensibly lasted for two weeks, from november 2 to 15, but in reality only a few meetings were held and only thirtytwo representatives out of those of the 130-odd member states had taken the floor, including the representatives of the soviet union itself and ukraine and byelorussia, two union republics of the ussr. among those who had spoken in the debate, some had expressed opposition, some had declared that they would not take part in the vote, some had made reservations, some expressed their doubts and demanded clarification, and the great majority of the member states kept silent. the entire debate was dispirited. only representatives from 17 states attended the meeting on november 7, far below a quorum. the president of the assembly had to postpone the meeting. the gentlemen from the soviet delegation were in a sweat that day, trotting in and out of the lounges and lobbies to drag people to the meeting. since there were no more than 3 or 4 representatives asking to take floor each day, the president was forced to change the full-day session into a half-day session. but the number of speakers still could not fill the half-day session, so the meeting was either adjourned ahead of time or took up some other matters which were totally unrelated to this issue to idle the time away. besides, meetings were not held for three whole days because no one had applied to speak and the session was actually in a state of paralysis. a representative from a european country said that he had never seen so frosty a session of the general assembly during his many years' stay in the united nations.

why has this situation occurred? an answer to this was furnished by some representatives in their off-stage remarks. a representative of a northern european state pointed out: the soviet union has the biggest amount of nuclear weapons but it has insisted that non-nuclear countries should not use nuclear weapons; it resorted to forces everywhere, but asks all the other countries to take part in guaranteeing the non-use of force. this is ludicrous, indeed. if it really renounces the use of force all would be overjoyed. there would be no need to say any more. a representative of a west african state said: the two superpowers have every kind of weapons, and so they want to prohibit other countries from owning weapons. if their talk of not using nuclear weapons is sincere, why don't they destroy all these nuclear weapons? the united states and the soviet union have held secret talks, who knows what have they done? perhaps they have reached a secret agreement on not using nuclear weapons against each other, but would they use these weapons against the non-nuclear states? heaven

knows exclamation a representative of a north african state said: facts speak louder than words. with regard to the soviet union, we should not only listen to what they say but must see what they do.

on november 13, chairman of the chinese delegation chiao kuan-hua made a penetrating exposure and criticism of the soviet proposal, and raised a series of sharp questions before the soviet delegation. malik tried to quibble and retort in his speech on november 15. but apart from the slanderous attacks, his whole speech failed to answer any of the substantial issues. he made no reply at all to the following questions: if the soviet union really wants permanent prohibition of nuclear weapons, why does it not even dare to promise not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? why does it dare not touch on the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons at all? why does it energetically oppose other countries making necessary nuclear tests for self-defence while it continues fervently to develop its own nuclear weapons? still less did malik dare to answer these questions: didn't the soviet government occupy czechoslovakia by force? didn't it instigate and support in full strength the armed invasion and dismemberment of pakistan? didn't it station an armed force of a million strong along the sino-soviet and the sino-mongolian borders? didn't it stage military occupation of the people's republic of mongolia? toward the representative of such a country which insists on monopolising nuclear weapons, and carrying out nuclear blackmail, and perpetrates expansion and aggression everywhere with force, and a representative who spoke in honeyed words and preached about "non-use of force" "prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons", people have every reason to suspect his real motives, have the need to analyse the deceitfulness of his proposal, and have the right to demand replies from him. but, malik in his speech put on the airs of the new-tsars, branding every speech in support of him as "constructive" and "businesslike", and every speech opposing him as "anti-soviet", "anti-disarmament". in a word, he is the mighty lord and the proposal of the new tsars must be supported and could not be opposed; those who bow before it survive and those who resist perish. what a vivid portraiture of the rule of a tyrant exclamation because the chinese delegation unmasked the intrigue of the soviet revisionists by adducing facts and using reasoned arguments, malik made groundless attacks on the chinese position with great fury. it is obvious to all that the soviet union has told lies and expanded armament under the pretext of disarmament, but malik slandered china as "in favor of the arms race", "in favor of continuing the use of force in international relations", "in favor of using nuclear weapons"; it is obvious to all that the soviet union is contending for world hegemony with the united

states and disturbing the peace of other people, but he alleged that china has adopted a position which is "obviously aimed not at relaxing but rather at making the international situation deteriorate". sheer nonsense and shamelessness exclamation the whole world knows that china has no armed forces stationed on foreign territories, and has not set up any military bases abroad; china has never invaded other countries with force, and has not threatened other countries with force; china develops nuclear weapons for the sole purpose of defence and breaking the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers, so as to eliminate them at the end. china's nuclear weapons are now still at an experimental stage, and china has openly declared more than once that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. these are the iron facts. when one compares, one can see the truth. it will not be difficult for just opinion in the world to judge according to the facts who is really in favor of real disarmament, and who is expanding armament under the cloak of disarmament? who is really in favor of the relaxation of the international situation, and who has engaged in aggression, expansion and creating tensions everywhere? malik wanted to cheat the people of the whole world and turn black white, but he is doomed to failure.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

December 1, 1972

No. 5267

**********
* NATIONAL *
**********

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

## Party Committee of A Certain PLA Unit in Luta Organizes New Cadres To Study Conscientiously

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 22, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Shenyang dated November 21, 1972) The Party committee of a certain PLA unit stationed in Luta has since the beginning of this year formed three instruction teams successively to organize new cadres from the basic level to study conscientiously the principle of "unity between officers and men" for our Army's political work, thus further developing this glorious tradition.

In the instruction team, new cadres repeatedly study the resolution adopted at the Kut'ien Meeting and, standing at the highplane of Chairman Mao's line of army building, try to understand profoundly the importance of the implementation of the principle of "unity between officers and men." Many old cadres take exemplary action to set an example of showing affection for the rank and file for the new cadres.

Instruction team leader Wu Wei was a veteran fighter who joined the Red Army in 1931. Wherever he might be, he always imposed stern demands on himself as an ordinary fighter. It was late one night when the instruction team was carrying out field camping. A strong wind blew and air temperature dropped quickly. The comrades of the leading organ asked him to move his camp bed to a spot sheltered from the wind. He not only refused to do so but insisted on getting up to see how the fighters had made their beds, and he used some cloth and raincoats to cover the openings of the fighters' tents to keep off the wind.

Deeds of this kind taught the new cadres a very impressive lesson. They were determined to take over and pass on the honorable traditions of our Army's political work.

The instruction teams organize the new cadres to sum up their experience of handling the relations between officers and men, in the light of their personal experience, so as to increase their understanding. Li Hsiu-fa, an instructor of the 1st company of a certain trench mortar regiment, summed up his experience of obtaining two different results by adopting two different methods for handling the shortcomings and mistakes of the fighters.

On one occasion, a fighter violated discipline, but Li did not give him ideological education and just warned him, so that this fighter had an ideological load put on him. Later, Li studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Our cadres must show concern for every enlisted man," and felt that if we handled a fighter who had committed a mistake by the organizational tactics alone without doing ideological work patiently and carefully on him, this would show that we lacked class feelings for this fighter.

Accordingly, he called a meeting of the Party branch committee and a meeting of backbone elements to study ways to give this fighter some concrete help and show warm-hearted concern for him. This made the fighter feel deeply the warmth of the revolutionary big family and enabled him to understand and handle correctly the mistake he had committed. He made progress very quickly and was commended by the whole company.

Instructor Chou Hsueh-chang of the 3rd company of this army unit had similar experience. The higher level once transferred a fighter to this company from another unit. The night after this fighter's arrival, the company had a film show for all fighters. This fighter did not want to see this show. Chou criticized him right away. Through study, he learned that this fighter was wrong in not taking part in the collective activity wihtout sufficient cause, but he could not help this fighter raise his understanding by adopting this crude attitude toward him. After that, he called on this fighter many times and had heart-to-heart talks with him and helped him understand the importance of observing revolutionary discipline, thereby cementing the unity between cadres and fighters.

The instruction teams specially sum up the experience of the cadres and the fighters, making them understand more clearly that the key to instituting good relations between officers and men lies with the cadres, and that only by first solving the problem of basic attitude toward the fighters could the cadres show concern for and cherish the fighters politically and in everyday life, correctly handle their defects and really achieve the goal of instituting unity between officers and men and strengthening unity within the revolutionary force.

* * *

# Good 8th Company Is Stationed in Nanking Road for the Third Time

by

Chang Hsin (章辛)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 22, 1972)

In the early spring of 1972, it snowed heavily in Shanghai.

Before dawn, deputy company commander Tai Ta-hsi put on his cotton-padded coat and came out to inspect the billets and saw that all fighters were sleeping well. He came lightly before a window. Rather surprised, he saw that heavy snow was falling outside. "Oh! This is good snow which forecasts a forthcoming year of good harvest." Immediately after that, a second idea flashed through his mind: Nanking Road is a major traffic highway, it must not be blocked up by snow. He blew a whistle and cried out: "Sweep the snow!" The fighters jumped out of their warm beds and, taking brooms and shovels, ran vigorously to Nanking Road.

In a moment, the local residents came and fought shoulder to shoulder with the fighters. While sweeping the snow, they kept asking and telling each other.....

## Who Are They? They Seem To Be Familiar To Us and Yet Are Strangers. They Really Are Like the Good 8th Company of Nanking Road of the Past

At that time, people still did not know that this was the Good 8th Company which had returned to Nanking Road this year. This was the third time this company came to Nanking Road.

In the lapse of 23 years from the first time to the third time the Good 8th Company was stationed in Nanking Road, enormous changes had taken place in both Nanking Road and the Good 8th Company.

Nanking Road, the busiest "main road" in Shanghai, was representative of Shanghai and a miniature of the semi-colonial and semi-feudal society of the old China. In 1949 when the Good 8th Company came for the first time to Nanking Road, the imperialist adventurers had just fled this "paradise" in haste and the working class could not spare time to sweep this road clean. The fighters, fresh from the battlefield covered with gun powder smoke, stood sentry underneath the neon lamps where they could still smell the "fragrant breezes" sweeping past them. Not long after that, the tall buildings changed ownership and the working class felt proud. Later, the storm of the great cultural revolution swept clean the place. At night, looking through the window of the barracks of the Good 8th Company, one could see the big characters in neon signs meaning "Long live Chairman Mao" and "Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution," radiating light on the roofs of the tall buildings and reddening the skies over Shanghai at night.

The Good 8th Company also went through changes in five things in the past 23 year, namely, change in situation, change in task, change in environments, change in conditions and change in membership. With Nanking Road as the starting point, the men sometimes went far away from Shanghai to carry out new tasks, sometimes marched a thousand li on field camping exercises and sometimes moved to the outskirts of the city where they participated in military training or did "support the Left" work. In the past 23 years, membership of the company changed more than ten times, and the company commander and the political instructor were also changed eleven times.

In this way, it appears that Nanking Road and the Good 8th Company are changing constantly as our great motherland is.

But.....

## There May Be One Thousand Or Even Ten Thousand Changes, Yet One Thing Remains Unchanged: The Two "Musts" and the "Heirloom" of the Good 8th Company Are Passed On from One Generation to Another

Nanking Road was formerly the end of the fight with guns and also the starting point of the fight without guns. Ever since the first day the Good 8th Company came to Nanking Road, its members have always recited silently and reviewed the fighting order issued by the great leader Chairman Mao:

"The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous. This must be made clear now in the Party. The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle."

Throughout the past 23 years, the fighters, coming one group after another, firmly remembered the two "musts." All of them carried their own work bags and some of them put on cotton socks and straw sandals, foiling attacks by the bourgeois "sugar-coated bullets" on Nanking Road, and defeating interferences from the "Left" and the Right during the struggle between the two lines.

Nanking Road is not perfectly straight. Neither is the course covered by the fighters of the Good 8th Company without twists and turns.

Let us trace the course of the growth of the Good 8th Company first from the footprints of new fighter Chin Chi-hua who was with the company unit when it came for the third time to Nanking Road.

Chin Chi-hua is the younger brother of hero and martyr Chin Hsun-hua. At first, he cherished the last will of his elder brother but carried the burden of "being born red." When he came to the barracks of the Good 8th Company, he took over from a veteran fighter the "heirloom": a work bag and a pair of straw sandals. Taking the pair of straw sandals which he never wore before, he felt his heart burn with enthusiasm. He put them on that day and walked in high spirits.

He was once drawing a dung-cart along a road when he met with a few former schoolmates. Seeing the straw sandals he was wearing, the schoolmates praised him, laughing. He felt that there was mockery in their laughter and he was somewhat depressed. He thought to himself: "I wouldn't be less 'red' even if I don't put on these straw sandals!" Returning to the barracks, he quietly put the straw sandals under his bed and put on cotton cloth shoes instead.

Company commander Wang Chen-hua noticed that Chin had not put on his straw sandals in the last few days, and he knew what had happened. One night he called on Chin and had a heart-to-heart talk with him: "The fault is not whether we put on the straw sandals or not." Pointing at Chin's head, he said: "The main cause is here." He led Chin into the room where the history of the company was shown, and explained to him what were exhibited there.

Chin Chi-hua felt like going together with the old and new comrades-in-arms of some ten groups to and away from Nanking Road and through the arduous and brilliant course in the past 23 years.

He saw before him a yellow blanket with which former platoon leader Chang Wei-ch'ing was allotted when the company came to Nanking Road for the first time. As time went by, the blanket was worn out and torn and he mended it time and again. Chang was transferred to do local work in 1956. For a few years after that, he still was using this much-patched blanket.

Before his eyes was the old wash basin left behind by a squad leader Yang Kuang-pin. Yang had used it for eight years, mending it time and again. Now it has become an "heirloom" in the company's history room.

Also shown before him were various kinds of work bags, straw sandals woven by the fighters themselves, brooms and kits made by the fighters themselves.....There were countless of these "heirlooms."

Written beside a pair of straw sandals was a poem by an old comrade-in-arms:

"Wearing straw sandals, the old fighters of the Red
Army blazed the trail;
Wearing straw sandals, the 8th Route Army drove the
Japanese bandits into the sea;
Wearing straw sandals, the Liberation Army overthrew
the Chiang Dynasty;
Wearing straw sandals today, we trample the fragrant
breezes and disgusting odors under our feet!"

Looking at Chin who was lost in contemplation, the company commander said meaningfully: "Now we do not lack shoes. Why do we still have to put on straw sandals? Is it because we want to feign appearances and to look like paupers? Little Chin, you must look at the spirit through these straw sandals and inherit the honorable traditions of hard struggle and remaining modest and prudent."

In deep thought, Chin again looked around the company's history room and said in reply to the company commander, "Company commander, I understand what you have said. We can achieve this goal and go on advancing along the road of sustained revolution without deviating, providing we diligently study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, lay down our ideological burden and conscientiously transform our world outlook."

Chin Chi-hua acquired understanding step by step. The verbal instructions and personal demonstrations by the company commander, the political instructor and the squad leader made him understand gradually that there was only "redness through tempering" and there was no such thing as "being born red." Squad leader Mao Pang-kuei who came of a poor family also told Little Chin how he laid down his burden of "being born red." Mao Pang-kuei was illiterate when he joined the army in 1968. In less than two years, he could read and write and was posted as squad leader. He won a meritorious service award for doing support-the-Left work during the great cultural revolution. He then attributed this to his "being born red" and was a bit intoxicated. He said meaningfully to Little Chin: "Let me tell you frankly, I kept a wrong account!" Chin also understood that honor, merit and progress should all be credited to the revolutionary account of Chairman Mao, the Party and the people.

Chin Chi-hua put on the straw sandals again, pulled the dung-cart and advanced spiritedly along Nanking Road.

Chin Chi-hua's footprints were his own as well as those of his new and old comrades-in-arms. There might be differences in the footprints left behind in the course covered by the hundreds and thousands of fighters of the Good 8th Company. In the past 23 years, however, they constantly advanced along the red line of the "two musts," putting new footprints over the old ones repeatedly and deeply on Nanking Road.

Of course.....

## We Say There Is No Change, Yet There Is Some Change. Each Time It Comes to Nanking Road, the Good 8th Company Raises Its Ideological Character to A Higher Stage

Let us look back and see how the Good 8th Company scaled the peak one step after another.

The residents of Shanghai still have these fresh memories: The street fighting to wipe off the remnants of the Chiang bandits had just ended. It was a rainy night. Firmly holding their rifles, the PLA fighters slept fully clothed on the pavements of Nanking Road. They did this because they did not want to disturb the residents who were already asleep. In day time, the fighters used their steel helmets and the empty shells to hold their food because they did not want to borrow rice bowls from the residents.

Among these fighters were the first group of members of the Good 8th Company.

But when they came to Nanking Road for the first time, the fighters faced a new battlefield of class struggle, the like of which they never had seen before. They still have naive understanding of the "two musts." At that moment, their fighting spirit was.....

To be a hero before bomb shells!

To be an iron man before sugar-coated bullets!

At that time, the flunkeys of imperialism deliberately dropped money, cigarettes, biscuit and candy as baits on Nanking Road. These vermin hid in the dark corners of the tall buildings, opening their eyes wide and waiting to see the Good 8th Company fall into this "big dyeing tub" and "come in red, but go out black." But, to their disappointment, they saw that their baits of different colors were washed by rain and rotted and were trodden and kicked away by the iron men who wore straw sandals and cotton socks.

However, this was only a new battle at an outpost.

The second time the Good 8th Company came to Nanking Road, the new battleground of class struggle had gone through a further change. Big waves of reform of the capitalist industry and commerce swept across Nanking Road. The capitalists, beating gongs and drums, raised their hands to show welcome to the joint public-and-private operation, but some of them still wanted to resist the reform. So, class struggle had not yet died out. The Good 8th Company, with a group of new fighters, followed the footprints of the past members and moved into Nanking Road for the second time.

At that time, some fighters were delighted to see the new appearance of Nanking Road and thought that once the capitalist ownership had been changed, the bourgeoisie would behave themselves honestly and the world would be in peace. A new fighter had just obtained his living allowance and went to have a good meal in a big restaurant. Upon return, he boasted of what he had done.

The veteran cadres and fighters of the Good 8th Company deeply understood that transformation of the objective world and of the subjective world must be carried out simultaneously. They studied again Chairman Mao's report to the 2nd plenum of the 7th Central Committee of the Party, and approached the two "musts" by raising them to a new high plane of class struggle: "Promote the proletarian ideology and destroy the bourgeois ideology."

The next year, a handful of the bourgeois rightists had the effrontery to launch an attack audaciously. Instantly, Nanking Road was overcast with dark clouds. Some capitalists who did not submit themselves to remolding stayed in restaurants and clamored loudly. The patrol guards of the Good 8th Company arrested some counter-revolutionaries who posted reactionary slogans.

The fighters sharpened their eyes: "Firmly defend socialism!" Braving wind and rain, they patrolled Nanking Road through day and night.

The outpost encounter became a full scale attack.

The third time it came to Nanking Road, the Good 8th Company has already been tempered in the storm of the great cultural revolution, stood tests by acute struggles between the two lines, rendered meritorious service by doing "three-support" and "two-military" work, and won new achievements in the 2,000-li field camping. Now it is again in Nanking Road facing a new battle.

One day, company commander Wang Chen-hua walked with a few fighters for 40 li to attend a meeting in a suburban area. When they came back, it was already past meal time. He led them past one restaurant after another but did not stop. The fighters asked: "Commander, where will you lead us?" He uttered not a word but went on until he came to a small restaurant in an alley. He told them to sit down and bought each of them a bowl of soup and a big bowl of rice. When the fighters had eaten a good meal, he asked them: "How do you like this meal?" The fighters answered, laughing: "We are satisfied indeed." They added meaningfully: "The company commander has led us this way very well."

The meaning of "having led us this way very well" was to praise the company commander for having led this group of new fighters on the road of the two "musts" and to Nanking Road the third time.

Coming to Nanking Road the third time, the company cadres led the fighters to make a class analysis of Nanking Road.....

## In Nanking Road the "Fragrant Breezes" and Miasmas Still Exist, Class Struggle Has Not Died Out Yet and the Fight Has Not Ended

Adopting the method of "dividing one into two," the fighters saw this clearly: In Nanking Road, the new and just practice of the working class prevails over the "fragrant breezes" and miasmas of the bourgeoisie, but these "fragrant breezes" and miasmas will be released from the corners and from between the walls. The theory that "minor matters of behavior are harmless" disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i was a miasma of revisionism which had been blown into the Good 8th Company.

New fighter Chang Chi-hsin threw away and picked up again several times the kit which he had taken over from a veteran comrade-in-arms. At first, he had this idea: "Why is it so serious if I throw away the old kit?" Later, taught patiently by the company commander and the instructor, he drew this experience: "Unless one has discarded Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the two 'musts' from his mind, one will not throw away his kit." For some time, some new fighters also felt that the straw sandals and work bags were not so valuable. This was because the miasma had unwittingly infiltrated their

minds. Now, once the theory that "minor matters of behavior are harmless" is mentioned, the fighters would fly into a rage. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, they fired a volley of shots of hatred at these swindlers:

"We have always regarded the style of hard struggle as a reflection of the nature of the proletariat. But, these swindlers misinterpret the style of life as 'minor matters' of no importance. They want to use the way of life of the landlord and the bourgeoisie to corrupt the Liberation Army and to change everything. They can never achieve this end!"

"Our 8th Company is founded on the two 'musts' and takes the two 'musts' as the motto. Maintaining the honorable traditions of hard struggle and modesty and prudence is a major matter of behavior of the Liberation Army in being devoted to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and a major matter of behavior concerning the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people and the world's people!"

This battle to criticize revisionism produced good results. The crude kit kept by Chang Chi-hsin emitted still brighter rays. The comrades-in-arms called him "never sit idle." In less than a year, he mended more than 200 pair of shoes and more than 50 wash basins for the comrades-in-arms. He made awls by grinding pieces of used wire. He picked some rusty iron nails, worn-out tires, iron scraps and empty toothpaste tubes for use as materials for mending shoes and basins. He also said this to explain why he acted this way: "In mending shoes and basins for the comrades-in-arms, I am also mending the leaks and holes in my thinking, so as to keep out the 'fragrant breezes' and miasmas."

It was in this way that the Good 8th Company kept improving. But, they were not intoxicated by the praise showered on them. They continuously analyzed and "dissected" themselves by the method of "dividing one into two." The Party branch recently summed up this experience: "In the face of victory, achievement and honor, we constantly think about our weak points, defects and mistakes and make continuous efforts to overcome 'arrogance' and 'comfort' in our minds. Every fighter must know himself well, understand more consciously and more deeply the profound meaning of the two 'musts,' and must never lose his bearings and be deviated!"

The Good 8th Company is marching forward in several aspects: Sometimes, they hold meetings to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work; sometimes, they carry out hard training in combat skills on the playground; sometimes, they go to factories and shops to learn the new styles of the working class; sometimes, they sit in their barracks and concentrate themselves on reading the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. What is their aim? There is only one aim: To continue the revolution.

Nanking Road is not long, but the fight in Nanking Road has no end. Let us wait to hear from this heroic company which "resists erosion and is never corrupted," a new song of triumph!

* * *

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

# Insist on Integration of Theory with Practice and Strengthen Scientific and Technical Research

by

Li Feng (黎峰)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 19, 1972)

Concerning the problem of integration of theory with practice in scientific and technical research, there has all along existed a line struggle.

Some people think that theoretical studies are inevitably divorced from reality. In their eyes, only subjects involving the solution of key production problems allow integration of theory with practice and that subjects involving comprehensive theoretical studies are separated from reality. This is a metaphysical viewpoint setting theory and practice in opposition to each other. It runs counter to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Perceptual knowledge can solve only problems of phenomenon. Only through theory are problems of essence solved."

Whether theory is divorced from practice depends not on whether theoretical studies are undertaken but on whether the correct ideological line is adhered to. Idealist transcendentalism-motivated scientific research along the road "from concept to concept" and "from book to book"--"theory" as such is inevitably detached from reality and lacking in vitality. But scientific research along the road of "practice, knowledge, again practice"--prompted by the idea of practice first and that theory comes from practice--can guide practice and is packed with great vitality. This means adherence to the dialectical-materialistic theory of reflection and thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Scientific and technical theoretical studies come from production practice and yet serve production practice. On the basis of mass technical innovation activities and the solution of concrete key production problems, comprehensive research in a particular technical field aimed at grasping its general law can help raise perceptual awareness to rational awareness and help an understanding of the whys and wherefores of it in following our own road of industrial development.

For instance, in boiler designing in the past, our following hackneyed foreign standards of calculations accounted for the bulkiness of the designed boiler and a great waste of steel. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the research institute of the Shanghai Boilers Factory went deep into the midst of over 100 industrial and mining enterprises to make investigations and studies and carried out experiments with nine boilers. Initially worked out was the heat calculation method for the solid coal dust boiler geared to

our country's needs. The designed boiler was cut in its body size by one-third. Steel consumption was also pared by one-third and more. This represented the fruitful result of a comprehensive theoretical study.

If we do not subject practical experience to a process of systemization and theorization, then we just understand what it is but not the whys and wherefores of it. Thus we can only crawl behind others and have to start from the very beginning in solving every production technical problem.

To carry out scientific and technical theoretical studies, sum up mass creations and evolve new techniques--this can help create a new area of science and technology. Engels said, "Science is aimed at studying the very stuff we know nothing about." All scientific and technical achievements are the crystallization of a long period of practical experience by the laboring people, and we must rely on the masses and on mass wisdom. Meanwhile, we must count on scientific and technical research activists and specialists among the masses to absorb nourishment from the masses, do the processing and refining and subject what is processed and refined to further tests among the masses. An endless cycle as such turns something budding into something mature.

For instance, on the basis of a large-scale mass campaign for special-purpose equipment, Laiyang Motive Power Machine Works, Talien Electrical Machine Works and other factories did scientific research involving technological manufacturing processes and equipment. In a planned and systematic way, a technical transformation of enterprises was effected. A number of production lines was set up. The degree of mechanization was raised. Not only was the quality of products assured but a boost was provided for big-margin increases in output and work production efficiency. If we do not do such research and stay content with the fitting out of various sectors of the national economy with old and worn technical equipment and follow backward technological manufacturing processes, then we can solely rely on an expanded construction scale and an enlarged labor force to expand production and can hardly carry out the general line for socialist construction with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

Theory comes from practice and is tested in practice. Yet when a large host of production-practice problems call for a scientific and technical solution, scientific theory in turn guides production practice. If we do no scientific research and refrain from raising rich practical experience to theory and from evolving new theory, then we cannot solve properly the problems arising out of production practice and, still less, use every advanced technical means to catch up with and surpass the advanced world level. In the final analysis, we cannot better implement the general line for socialist construction.

Thus it can be seen that the view about theoretical research work inevitably leads to a departure from practice is wrong.

Some people believe that to study problems requiring a long-term solution is to depart from practice and that to solve immediate scientific research problems is the only way to combine theory with practice. Therefore,

they are unwilling or lack the courage to take up long-term problems. This is a manifestation of the lack of the idea of development. It is highly harmful to our efforts in seeking a higher scientific and technical level and stimulating production expansion.

Scientific research problems must arise out of actual needs. But so-called actual needs cover not only current production needs but also production development needs. This is because from designing to successful manufacture, some technically advanced, precision and ingenious products cannot be brought about in a short period, but instead call for scientific research work several years ahead. Scientific and technical research work, especially that involving the exploration of new techniques, is often rewarded with success only after many tests and before the beginning of production. Moreover, the high-speed planned and proportionate development of the socialist economy is a continuous process of creating a vast world for scientific research and of setting demands for advanced techniques.

Practice in the machine-building industry shows that to link closely scientific and technical research with production practice, we must handle correctly the relations between long-term and immediate problems. We must tackle not only subjects requiring urgent attention in current-year production plans but also those involving further production expansion in long-term plans. If we should seek something far away instead of something immediately needed and pay no attention to problems calling for an urgent solution in current production and blindly pursue so-called "advanced levels" in a departure from the status quo of our country and from the needs of development, we would inevitably stumble onto the evil road of "cloistered" research. To keep an eye on the present and care nothing about the future, we would also lose our bearings and hamper the expansion of production. It can be seen that combining long-term and immediate business is not simply a problem of work arrangement. It is a line problem bearing on the pace of socialist construction and the guideline for technical development.

In scientific and technical research, the "long-term" and the "immediate" are interchangeable under certain conditions. What seems "long-term" new technique once applied to production, thanks to quick breakthroughs in scientific and research work, may turn from the "long-term" into the "immediate." For instance, after successful research in the past few years artificial diamond is now put into regular production and used in mine drilling. On the other hand, some current urgently-needed new techniques fall short of the required technical standards due to failure to take up scientific research work ahead and lapse from the "immediate" into the "long-term." Therefore, in a certain sense, scientific and technical research aims at turning something unknown into reality and solving problems requiring a solution in near-term production and at the proper transformation of the "long-term" into the "immediate."

In combining properly the "long-term" and the "immediate," we must also work out proper development plans for scientific and technical research. We must make clear the scientific and technical problems requiring a solution in current production and in the development of the national economy, check

the experiences created in the mass technical innovation campaign and the achievements in scientific and theoretical studies, get a grasp of domestic scientific and technical conditions and the tendencies in foreign scientific and technical development and make a comprehensive analysis of the conditions in these several respects, and organize forces, with the assured fulfillment of near-term tasks taken as a prerequisite, to strengthen scientific and technical research related to long-term tasks and seek a better stimulation to the development of production.

Still some other people think that all laboratory work is "working on the manufacture of a vehicle behind closed doors," i.e., divorced from reality and cannot be allowed. This is another erroneous understanding that appears after the criticism of the "three-departure" handling of scientific research. It hamstrings the development of scientific research with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Man's correct ideas can come only from social practice and only from the three practices in society--the struggle for production, class struggle and scientific experiment." Any test conducted in the process of scientific research is in itself practice and a corroboration of the practice of a scientific research program and a source of knowledge and an important link about thorough integration of theory with reality in scientific research work.

As to where to conduct a test and how many tests to be made, this is to be determined by concrete conditions. Generally speaking, a mass technical innovation may be checked in an on-the-spot test. Prior to a new technical discovery and its application there are often repeated laboratory tests followed by production site tests and confirmation. Where there are snags, there will be a return to laboratory tests. Only by alternating between tests of the two kinds can there be success.

Laboratory work seeks to make samples through simulated or partial tests to find out whether a scientific research program is practicable under given conditions. A production site test seeks the solution of the problems involving application of scientific research results to production, through a limited test or an industrial test. Laboratory work provides the foundation for an on-the-spot test while the latter is continuation of laboratory work. The two are interrelated to form the whole process of scientific experimentation.

Practice tells us that only by combining laboratory work with on-the-spot tests and doggedly adhering to the whole process of scientific experimentation can we quickly apply scientific research results to production. In taking up the subject of the electrical processing of large-sized forging molds, a research institute introduced "three-in-one combination" involving the scientific research, use and manufacturing departments. In keeping with production needs, repeated laboratory tests were first made to work out a new type of a silicon controlled impulse electrical source. A processing-theory and technological-process program was also formulated. Then a test was made in the user factory. In the light of practice, an

adjustment was made of the electrical source adopted in the original program. Then cooperation was established with the manufacturing factory in altering those parts of the original design incompatible with reality. Thus, in about one year, our country's first large-sized electrical impulse processing machine tool was turned out.

On the other hand, in taking up the subject of electrolytic grinding gear, this research institute bypassed laboratory work and went right ahead with a test in the manufacturing factory. Due to failure to solve such problems as the corrosive effect of electrolytic fluid on equipment, a clash between work efficiency and precision, etc., the anticipated results failed to come about after over two years of work.

The kind of approach marked by scientific research behind the closed doors of a laboratory out of tune with practical production needs and in disregard of "three-in-one" combination is what we must oppose. But in no way does this mean that we can do away with laboratory work. We must link production practice with the strengthening of laboratory work to make it a position of re-education for scientific and technical personnel from workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and an outpost of theory combined with practice by scientific and technical personnel to serve production.

* * *

POLICE FORCE

## Policewomen in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 21, 1972)

traffic in some streets of shanghai, china's largest industrial city, is handled by young policewomen.

the women average less than 24 years old. when they joined the police in november 1970, they are junior or senior middle school graduates who had taken part in physical labour for a few years.

they felt it an honour to be on the police force, but at first were sceptical about their ability to handle the metropolis' traffic.

soon they found that there was no need to worry, for they had warm support from all sides. the party organizations at various levels of the municipal communications department frequently organized them to study books by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and asked veteran workers to contrast the past misery and the present happiness so as to raise their political consciousness. when they first started to work, experienced policemen worked with them. many people, ranging from retired workers to young red guards, helped them voluntarily.

the policewomen said that they are able to control traffic because of the superiority of the socialist system and the enthusiastic support of the people.

this has deepened the policewomen's recognition of the importance of their work and inspired them to study and work hard. wang chao-ti's traffic control point is where perhaps a thousand cars and ten thousand bicycles pass during a busy hour. to ensure safety, she made an analysis of the different kinds of vehicles and their driving laws, and systematized her control technique. she familiarized herself with the city's traffic map in order to answer questions by pedestrians as to the whereabouts of streets and places. in addition, she goes round the nearby streets in her spare time to locate the factories, hospitals, hotels, bus stations and theaters.

the traffic policewomen regularly go to factories, offices, schools, kindergartens, transport teams and markets where they conduct publicity campaigns for traffic safety and ask the workers and car drivers to give suggestions for improving traffic control.

"the people's police serves the people in every possible way." the people praise the policewomen in these words.

the traffic control station of the chingan district once received a letter from a worker in which he expressed thanks to two anonymous policewomen for taking his five-year-old daughter home when the whole family was worried about the little girl who had lost her way.

the leadership of the station finally learned who the policewomen were. a pedestrian handed the girl over to them one evening. the girl said that her parents lived in "chiangyin no.2 housing estate". but there was no such an address in shanghai. while giving the girl dinner, the two policewomen continued their efforts to locate her parents. with the help of the departments concerned and some people, they found that there was a place called "chiangnan no.2 housing estate". placing the girl on the seat of a bicycle, they walked all the way to find the place. at midnight they delivered the girl to her parents. refusing to give their names, they said: "we just did our duty." "such an event could only happen in a socialist society under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party," the worker said in his letter of thanks.

## EROSION CONTROL

### Erosion Control Makes Headway in Northwest China

**(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 21, 1972)**

soil conservation measures on the loess highland in eastern kansu province, northwest china, have helped raise grain output and made it possible to set up new orchards and pasturage.

by dint of hard work since liberation, the people in the chingyang administrative region have brought soil erosion under control on more than 5,600 square kilometres, or one quarter of the eroded area. the region's grain output in 1971 was four times the pre-liberation figure.

cut by more than 40,000 gullies, the loess highland was ravaged by erosion. as the region is drained by the chingho river, one of the major tributaries of the yellow river, soil conservation measures also contribute to reducing silt in the lower reaches of the yellow river.

the regional revolutionary committee during the cultural revolution led the local people in speeding up the erosion control projects. leading cadres took part in surveying the gullies and helped sum up the experience in water and soil conservation and spread it throughout the region.

yungcheng people's commune, in the southern part of the highland, is an advanced unit in water and soil conservation. the commune's 3,160 hectares of farmland is distributed on dry highland, gullies and slopes. during the rainy season, floods swept away large amounts of top soil and fertilizer and enlarged the gullies. this hurt farm production. erosion control measures have been adopted since 1964 in the commune. they tamped the soil on the edge of a 70-square-kilometre dry highland. they built 580 kilometres of field ridges and terraced 980 hectares. dams were built in gullies to hold back flood water and silt. grain output in 1971 was 2.35 tons per hectare as against less than one ton in 1964.

the commune's experience was spread to promote erosion control in the region. up till now, chingyang has terraced 28,800 hectares on steep slopes and created another 53,500 hectares of contour strips on plateaus and in gullies. the 666,000 hectares of land afforested are playing a tremendous role in preventing erosion.

the region has five rivers and many small streams and in some points the river beds are 100 to 200 metres below the surface of the plateau. they were not used for irrigation in the past. in recent years, the people have built dykes and dams in the upper reaches of the rivers to raise the water level. then they used canals, tunnels and aqueducts to divert water for irrigation. more than 30 small hydro-electric power stations have been put up along the rivers.

## GRAIN PRODUCTION

### Production Brigade in Southwest China Attains High Grain Yield

**(NCNA-English — Chengtu, Nov. 21, 1972)**

a production brigade in the southwest china province of szechwan farms scientifically and grain production has risen steadily since 1964.

the cadres and peasants of the chienshe brigade of the pingan commune in shehung county started a mass drive that year to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. last year the brigade's grain yield reached 11.1 tons per hectare.

situated on rolling hills, the land gave around two tons per hectare at the time of liberation and some four tons per hectare in 1964. densely populated, the per capita share of land averages no more than one-thirtieth of a hectare. the state had to supply part of the people's food grain.

the party branch of the brigade initiated a discussion among the members of the brigade in 1964 on how to change this. people pointed out that grain yield was double the early post-liberation figure and two production teams had produced one ton more per hectare than others in the same brigade. these facts proved that there was a potential for increasing output. the large population meant greater manpower which could be used to advantage. the party branch pointed out that though the land was limited, people could take the initiative provided by their numbers.

a veteran peasant suggested to the party branch of the brigade that all the swampy land, which was fit for growing only one crop of rice, be transformed so that one winter wheat could be added and the rice output raised.

after discussions among brigade members, the party branch led the masses starting in the autumn rain of 1964 in digging drainage ditches and improving the muddy soil by adding sand. the land was too muddy for oxen to work and the people had to turn up the sticky soil with shovels. the party secretary, who was a hired farm hand before liberation, encouraged people working around him: "we are doing the job for the first time, but practice gives knowledge. we will gain experience as we go along." the masses drew strength from their study of chairman mao's teaching on practice. work progressed faster and quality was improved. they transformed more than 6 hectares in a bit over three months. they continued the following two autumns and finished the remainder. besides drainage and irrigation ditches, they added about 1,500 cubic metres of sand per hectare. the once swampy land, which accounts for 80 percent of the total rice acreage, now yields up to ten tons per hectare (including wheat), a 2.5 times increase.

they started transforming the dry mountain slopes in the winter of 1966. in six winters and springs, they terraced 26 hectares and turned another 15 hectares into paddy fields. now 85 per cent of the brigade's farmland gives high, stable yield irrespective of drought or water-logging.

the brigade party branch secretary discussed with the masses the possibility of growing three crops a year. some people thought this impossible since this would need 380 days and more fertilizer and manpower than they could provide. the party secretary explained to them the decisive role of people in the contradiction between man and things. if the initiative of people is brought into play, problems can be solved, he said.

then he and brigade members analyzed the problems one by one and worked out measures to solve them. they started nursing rice seedlings earlier and improved field

management. they raised more pigs and grew more green manure to solve the problem of fertilizer. they planned use of manpower better and encouraged initiative.

the brigade's three crops yielded 12.6 tons per hectare in 1970 and 14.7 tons in 1971. the multiple-cropping index for the brigade as a whole rose to 256.

in the past seven years, the brigade has sold to the state more than 250 tons of grain, 100 tons of cotton and 3,000 pigs.

it now has 70 tons of collective grain reserves and more than 180,000 yuan in public accumulation funds. it has bought tractors and over 40 other farm machines and implements and has over 1,300 pigs.

the living standards of the commune members have improved every year.

**********
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
**********

## CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

### Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Holds Reception for Delegation of Afghanistan-China Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Kabul, Nov. 20, 1972)

hsieh pang-chih, chinese ambassador to afghanistan, held a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the delegation of the afghanistan-china friendship association which returned here recently after a friendly visit to china.

all members of the delegation headed by hrh sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the association and president of the afghan civil aviation and tourism authority, attended the reception.

present were also afghan deputy foreign minister sayid tajoddin, director general of political affairs of the foreign ministry abdul wahed karim, vice-president of the afghanistan-china friendship association abdul shakour wali and president of the afghan tourist organization abdul wahab tarzi.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

## CHINA AND AFRICA

### Chinese Government Friendship Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1972)

the chinese government friendship delegation led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, returned here by air this evening from visiting the people's republic of the congo, the republic of equatorial guinea, the united republic of cameroon and the federal republic of nigeria.

the delegation was met at the airport by ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and others.

present were abdoul-kader diawara, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo, a.k. sandy-atangana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cameroon embassy and t.a. mgbokwere, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nigerian embassy, in peking.

## CHINA AND ALBANIA

### Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Visits Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 20, 1972)

the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania with comrade beqir balluku as leader and comrades hito cako and rahman perllaku as deputy leaders today paid a visit to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

accompanying the albanian comrades on the visit were li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; hua kuo-feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and acting chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; and yang ta-yi, commander of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command.

the delegation was given a warm welcome by mao tse-pu, chairman of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee; chang han-pin, vice-chairman of the committee; mao ti-chiu, secretary of the shaoshan production brigade branch of the communist party of china; and several hundred revolutionary people of the locality.

a very warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship between the people and armies of china and albania prevailed today in the village clad in verdure. people in their holiday dress gathered on sidewalks near the shaoshan guesthouse. they waved bouquets and streamers, sang and danced as the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived by car. the welcomers cheered: "long live china-albania friendship exclamation" "long live comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation"

at shaoshan, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached

to it, and posed for pictures with chinese comrades in front of chairman mao's former residence. they also inspected local water conservancy projects. during the visit, comrade balluku warmly praised the shaoshan people for their contribution to the chinese revolution under chairman mao's wise leadership, and encouraged them to win still greater achievements in revolution and production in the days to come.

## Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Leaves Changsha for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 21, 1972)

the albanian friendship military delegation left here for hangchow by special plane today after concluding its visit to hunan province. chang tsai-chien, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army is accompanying the delegation on its visit. leader of the delegation is beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, and deputy leaders are hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department; hua kuo-feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and acting chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; leading members of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. hunan provincial command and the changsha municipal revolutionary committee yang ta-yi, chang li-hsien, yu ming-tao and shang tzu-chin; and chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

accompanying the delegation to hangchow is also chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

## Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Arrives in Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 21, 1972)

the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania with comrade beqir balluku as leader and comrades hito cako and rahman perllaku as deputy leaders arrived here by special plane from changsha today in the company of chang tsai-chien, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

among those present at the airport to give a warm welcome to the albanian comrades-in-arms were tan chi-lung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, tieh ying and lai ko-ko, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, hsia chi, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command, chung hsien-wen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command, and wang tzu-ta, chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

comrade tan chi-lung gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the albanian comrades. present were comrade chang tsai-chien and leading members of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command, the p.l.a. units stationed in the province and the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

dwelling on the close comradeship-in-arms between the two parties, the two countries and the two armies of china and albania, comrade tan chi-lung said in his toast at the banquet: "the armymen and civilians in chekiang province and the hangchow municipality are deeply impressed by this friendship. the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha visited this place in 1956. the fine wheat strains comrade mehmet shehu presented us are growing well here. the sino-albanian friendship olive trees -- a present to our government by the albanian government -- have borne fruit in the hangchow area. the current visit of the friendship military delegation led by comrade beqir balluku adds new blossoms of friendship between us. these blossoms will bear teeming fruit, and our revolutionary friendship and militant unity will grow with each passing day."

comrade beqir balluku said in his toast: "we have come here for a visit with a mission entrusted us by comrade enver hoxha -- to strengthen the friendship between the two parties, two peoples and two armies of albania and china. we are grateful to you for helping us fulfil this mission. our friendship is unbreakable and ever-lasting. we are both standing firmly, we in albania and you in china. we are building socialism and will build communism

in the future. we are ready at all time to destroy any enemy who should dare to invade us and undermine our socialist construction. we will fight and win victory together."

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity. the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms proposed toasts to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao.

the albanian comrades went on a sightseeing tour of the west lake scenic spots in the afternoon in the company of chang tsai-chien, tan chi-lung and other comrades.

## Chinese Metallurgical Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania and Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1972)

a delegation of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry led by minister chen shao-kun left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to albania and romania.

present to see the delegation off at the airport were yang wei-chun, a leading member of the ministry of metallurgy, and yeh chih-chiang, vice-minister of metallurgy; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of other departments.

also present were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, spiro rusha, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy here, and iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, and other embassy officials.

## Chinese Sports Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 21, 1972)

a chinese sports delegation, with yao hsiao-cheng as its leader and wei ming as its deputy leader, arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit to albania at the invitation of the albanian physical culture and sports commission.

welcoming the chinese delegation at the airport were kadri baboci, vice-minister of education and culture; veiz lelo, chairman of the albanian physical culture and sports commission; siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs; sterio

spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; abdyl jaupi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; and representatives of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries.

present also was hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

yesterday evening, the albanian physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in honour of the chinese sports delegation. the banquet proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## CHINA AND ALGERIA

### Youth Delegation of National Liberation Front of Algeria Leaves Shanghai for Home

**(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 21, 1972)**

the youth delegation of the national liberation front of algeria led by saadna abdelkader left here for home by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chin tsu-min, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and youth representatives.

during their stay in shanghai, the algerian guests visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, a factory, a workers' housing estate, a rural people's commune, a hospital and a children's palace. they were warmly received wherever they went. they also exchanged experience with their chinese counterparts on the work among the young people. chin tsu-min hosted a banquet in their honour.

interviewed by newsmen before his departure, saadna abdelkader said: "the friendly visit to china of the youth delegation of the national liberation front of algeria has helped deepen the understanding and friendship and unity of the people and youth of algeria and china, adding bricks to the edifice of their traditional friendship." "both the chinese and algerian youth have a glorious tradition of struggle. so long as the youth of our two countries unite with the anti-imperialist forces of the youth the world over in our common struggle, we will certainly strengthen the youth front against imperialism, zionism, racism and hegemonism," he added.

saadna abdelkader also praised the chinese people and youth for their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. he expressed the wish that the chinese people and youth would win still greater successes in the socialist revolution and construction and that the militant friendship between the people and youth of algeria and china would be further developed and consolidated.

## CHINA AND BURMA

### Chinese Thermo-Electric Power Plant Survey Team Arrives in Burma

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Nov. 21, 1972)

a chinese thermo-electric power plant survey team led by wang yu-ke arrived here yesterday in accordance with the sino-burmese agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

on hand at the airport to greet the team were u aung pe, director of foreign economic relations department of the burmese ministry of planning and finance, u kyi khin and u kyaw hla oo, both deputy chief engineers of the electric power corporation.

chin chang-ju, counsellor of the chinese embassy in burma, was also present.

## CHINA AND CAMBODIA

### Shanghai Soiree in Honor of Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 20, 1972)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee arranged a soiree today to warmly welcome samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame penn nouth, ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and other distinguished cambodian guests.

the guests were accompanied at the soiree by chang chun-chiao, chairman, ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, chin tsu-min, feng kuo-chu and wang yi-ping, vice-chairmen,

of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

artists of the shanghai peking opera troupe and the shanghai school of dancing entertained the guests with a "chetzuhsi" performance which included selections from ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl" and peking operas "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "song of the dragon river" and "shachiapang". it was warmly applauded by the distinguished guests and the audience as a whole.

at the end of the performance, prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and others, accompanied by chang chun-chiao and others, went on stage to cordially shake the hands of the artists and present them with a floral basket, congratulating them on the success of their performance.

this afternoon the distinguished cambodian guests visited the pengpu people's commune on the outskirts of the city in the company of ma tien-shui and chou chun-lin, and were warmly welcomed by the commune members.

## CHINA AND CANADA

### Chinese Scientists' Delegation Leaves Canada for United States

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 20, 1972)

the chinese scientists' delegation with pei shih-chang as leader and pai chieh-fu as deputy leader concluded its friendly visit to canada and left here today for the united states for a friendly visit.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by dr. aurele beaulnes, secretary, dr. clifford baker, science advisor, and dr. claude aube, assistant science advisor, of the ministry of state for science and technology, and other government officials.

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang was also at the airport.

dr. aurele beaulnes gave a farewell dinner here yesterday in honour of the delegation.

speaking at the dinner, dr. beaulnes said that mutual understanding could be enhanced through the exchange

of visits between canadian and chinese scientists. the visit of the chinese scientists proved that there was much to learn from each other, he said.

he praised the experiments made by chinese scientists in combining theory with practice, in bringing the popular masses into scientific practices and research and in uniting with all scientists to serve the country. he wished the chinese scientists further successes in the field of science and technology.

pei shih-chang, leader of the chinese delegation, in reply cordially thanked the canadian government and scientists for their warm hospitality and thoughtful arrangements for the visit. the 17 days of visit was unforgettable, he said. "we are deeply impressed by the efforts made by your people, your scientists in developing your national economy, science and culture."

pei shih-chang continued, "what impresses us most is the profound friendship shown towards our people by your scientists and people everywhere we went." he said he was "convinced that the scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries will further develop and the seeds of friendship between the two peoples will bear rich fruits."

present at the dinner were maurice leclair, deputy minister of national health and welfare, h.p. oberlander, secretary of the ministry of state for urban affairs, j.m. harrison, assistant deputy minister of energy, mines and resources, r. guindon, rector of ottawa university, michael oliver, president of carleton university, jack wilson, president of the royal society of canada, g. macolm brown, president of the medical research council, and other leading scientists and senior government officials.

chinese ambassador yao kuang was also among the guests.

the chinese delegation visited laval university and the university of quebec in quebec city on november 17. larkin kerwin, rector of laval university, and a. riverin, president of the university of quebec, gave a dinner in honour of the guests. g. lamontagne, mayor of quebec city, was present.

the chinese scientists visited mcgill university on november 16, to the warm welcome of robert bell, principal of the university. there they visited dr. norman bethune memorabilia in osler library.

during their stay in vancouver on november 14 and 15, the chinese guests visited the university of british columbia and the british columbia research council.

the chinese scientists' delegation arrived in canada on november 3 for the friendly visit.

## CHINA AND EUROPE

### Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Greece, France and Austria

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1972)

a chinese table tennis team left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to greece, france and austria. leader of the team is fu chao-lou, and deputy leader is ta chung.

it was seen off at the airport by wang to, yu hui-min and lu ting, leading members of departments concerned.

present were oswald soukop, second secretary of the austrian embassy, and fernand cornil, cultural attache of the french embassy here.

## CHINA AND FRANCE

### Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves Paris for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 20, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, left here this afternoon for home by a special plane of the general administration of civil air aviation of china (caac) after a visit to france.

he was seen off at the airport by herve alphand, secretary general of the french foreign ministry, roger duzer, deputy head of the asian-oceanian affairs department, and jean larcher, deputy director of protocol.

present also were javer malo, albanian ambassador to france marcel ghibernea, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in france, nguyen tuan lieu, counsellor of the general delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam in france, paek yun ryong, representative of the korean committee for the promotion of international trade in france, and in sokan, acting chairman of the mission of the royal government of national union of cambodia in france.

chinese ambassador to france huang chen and other diplomats of the chinese embassy in france were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND GUINEA

**Premier Chou En-lai Greets 2nd Anniversary of Guinea's Victory Over Portuguese Aggression**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1972)**

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to ahmed sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, warmly congratulating the guinean people on the 2nd anniversary of their victory over aggression. full text of the message reads:

his excellency ahmed sekou toure,
president of the republic of guinea,

conakry

on the occasion of the second anniversary of the victory of the guinean people's struggle against aggression, i extend to your excellency and the guinean government and people warm congratulations on behalf of the chinese government and people and in my own name.

two years ago the heroic guinean people, under your excellency's leadership, fought valiantly and smashed the armed invasion of the portuguese mercenaries, thus victoriously safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty and making an important contribution to the african people's cause of opposing imperialism.

i heartily wish the united and fighting people of guinea continuous new victories in their just cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, november 21, 1972

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Delegation of Japan National Council for Normalization of Japan-China Relations Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English - Peking, Nov. 21, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the japan national council for the normalization of japan-china relations. leader of the delegation is jiro kaneko, honorary professor at osaka university for foreign languages, and deputy leader is kanesaburo gushima, honorary professor at kyushu university.

liao cheng-chih and jiro kaneko drank toasts to the growing friendship between the people of china and japan.

present on the occasion were chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, lin lin, chou yi-liang, chen tai-sun, kuo hsing-kuo, hsing jen-hsien, wang jo-shui and ting to.

## Kyodo Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 21, 1972)

the delegation of the kyodo news service of japan led by shintaro fukushima, director of the news service, wound up its friendly visit to china and left kwangchow for home today.

CHINA AND LAOS

## Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Ambassador of Kingdom of Laos

(NCNA-English - Peking, Nov. 21, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with lien pravongviengkham, new ambassador of the kingdom of laos to china. they discussed matters concerning the presentation of the credentials.

## CHINA AND LEBANON

### Tung Pi-wu Greets Lebanese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to suleiman franjia, president of the republic of lebanon, expressing warm congratulations on the occasion of the lebanese national day. the message reads:

his excellency suleiman franjia,
president of the republic of lebanon,

beirut

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of lebanon, i extend warm congratulations to the government and people of lebanon on behalf of the chinese government and people. may your country achieve continuous successes in safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence and in national construction.

may the friendship between the chinese and lebanese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries develop daily.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

peking, november 21, 1972

## CHINA AND MAURITANIA

### Mauritanian Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 21, 1972)

the mauritanian government delegation led by mohamed ould cheikh sidya, minister of planning and research, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned. also present were ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission, and mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly, who had accompanied the delegation on its visit.

the distinguished mauritanian guests arrived in shanghai from hangchow by special plane on november 19 and were honoured at a banquet given by wang shao-yung that evening.

in shanghai, the mauritanian guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai harbour, a factory, a rural people's commune, an university and a hospital. they were warmly received by the people wherever they went.

## CHINA AND MEXICO

### Kuo Mo-jo and Hsieh Hua Meet Mexican Medical and Social Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, and hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, this afternoon met carlos campillo sainz, under secretary for health and public assistance of mexico, and all the members of the mexican medical and social delegation he is leading. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife were present.

present were also leading members of the chinese ministry of public health and other chinese departments concerned, including chen teh-ho, chuang pu-sheng and wu chieh-ping.

## CHINA AND NEPAL

### Nepalese Prime Minister Leaves Kueilin for Changsha

(NCNA-English Kueilin, Nov. 21, 1972)

kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, and madame bista left here by special plane this afternoon for a visit to changsha in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

leaving on board the same plane were ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and madame subba, major general padma bahadur khatri, secretary of the

ministry of foreign affairs, bharat bahadur pradhan, secretary of the ministry of finance, and other distinguished nepalese guests, who are accompanying prime minister and madame bista on the visit. yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, is accompanying the distinguished guests to changsha.

braving rain today, more than 2,000 people at the airport beat drums and gongs to bid the distinguished nepalese guests a warm, singing and dancing farewell.

present at the airport to give the guests a warm send-off were wei kuo-ching, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, and his wife hsu chi-chien, liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, yu hai-hsueh, chairman of the kueilin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the regional and kueilin municipal revolutionary committees and the kueilin units of the chinese people's liberation army.

during their stay here, the distinguished nepalese guests visited well-known scenic spots in kueilin, along the lichiang river and in yangshuo, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and wei kuo-ching.

## Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista Arrives in Changsha, Central China

**(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 21, 1972)**

prime minister of the kingdom of nepal kirti nidhi bista and madame bista arrived here for a visit by special plane from kueilin this afternoon in the company of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by hua kuo-feng, acting chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, yang ta-yi, commander of the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, ching lin, chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 2,000 local people.

arriving by the same plane were nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and madame subba, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs major general padma bahadur khatri, secretary of the ministry of finance bharat bahadur pradhan, and other distinguished nepalese guests.

changsha airport today flew the national flags of the kingdom of nepal and china. when prime minister and madame

bista and the other guests alighted from the plane, the airport was a scene of jubilation. the crowd waved flowers and colourful scarves or danced. they shouted: "a warm welcome to prime minister bista exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the afro-asian people exclamation" all this demonstrated the profound friendship of the chinese people for their friendly neighbour, the nepalese people.

yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, also accompanied the distinguished nepalese guests here.

the hunan provincial revolutionary committee hosted a banquet in honour of the distinguished nepalese guests in the evening. present were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, revolutionary committee acting chairman hua kuo-feng and vice-chairmen yang ta-yi and shang tzu-chin.

speaking at the banquet, hua kuo-feng said: "we are very glad that prime minister and madame bista have come on a friendly visit to hunan, the home province of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung. on behalf of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and the people of hunan, i extend a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from our friendly neighbour nepal." "we people of chairman mao's home province, like the rest of the chinese people, highly treasure our friendship with the nepalese people. we sincerely wish that the friendship between the chinese and nepalese people will last for ever," he added.

prime minister bista said: "we have looked forward to coming here, chairman mao tsetung's home province. we are very glad that we are here today."

"there have been very good relations between nepal and china," he stressed. "nepal-china friendship is based on mutual understanding and the five principles of peaceful coexistence. we are glad to see this friendship growing daily."

prime minister bista extended good wishes to the achievements scored by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

the banquet was followed by a puppet and silhouette show.

this afternoon prime minister and madame bista and the other distinguished guests visited the hunan embroidery mill in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei and hua kuo-feng. they were warmly welcomed by the workers.

### Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Kathmandu

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Nov. 21, 1972)

the chinese government delegation led by chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, arrived here today for a friendly visit to nepal.

the delegation was accorded a warm welcome at the airport by minister of state for law and justice, water and power hom bahadur shrestha, chief engineer of the electricity department shanker krishna malla, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry bishwa pradhan and deputy chief engineer of the electricity department achyut prasad pradhan.

among the over 100 nepalese friends present were also prem bahadur kansakar, vice-chairman of the nepal-china friendship association, bhuban lal pradhan, chairman, and maniharsha jyoti, vice-chairman, of the nepal-china cultural association, and siddhi charan shrestha, chairman of the nepal peace council.

present also were chinese ambassador tsao chih, chinese embassy officials, representatives of the chinese technician teams working here as well as representatives of overseas chinese in nepal.

present also was consul general choi uk myong of the democratic people's republic of korea in nepal.

## CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

### Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Leaves Kunming for Chungking

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 21, 1972)

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government, wound up its visit here and left by special plane this morning for a visit to chungking. the delegation is being accompanied by han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

travelling with the delegation are also nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

the vietnamese comrades were given a warm send-off at the airport by chou hsing, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; chen kang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in kunming and the kunming municipal revolutionary committee, including cha yu-sheng, hsu hsueh-hui, li hsi-fu and li wei.

on hand were also ho thang, d.r.v.n. consul-general in kunming, and other vietnamese comrades in the city.

accompanied by chen kang and han tsung-cheng, vice-premier le thanh nghi and the other vietnamese comrades yesterday visited a factory, a hot spring resort and the scenic western hills in kunming. the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by the local people. in the evening they attended a theatrical performance given by the provincial art workers. the repertoire included vietnamese songs and a vietnamese dance -- "song of ho chi minh", "viet nam-china", "liberate the south" and "bamboo pole dance" -- which drew warm applause from the vietnamese comrades. at the end of the performance, le thanh nghi, nguyen van quang and other comrades went on stage and cordially shook hands with the performers to congratulate them on their success.

## DRVN Government Economic Delegation Feted in Chungking

**(NCNA-English Chungking, Nov. 21, 1972)**

the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee and the chungking municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam with comrade le thanh nghi as leader and comrades ly ban, ngo thuyen and tran sam as deputy leaders.

among the guests were nguyen van quang, ambassador to china of the republic of south viet nam, and diplomatic officials of the embassies in peking of the republic of south viet nam and the d.r.v.n., who are accompanying the delegation on its visit.

present were hsu chih, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. szechwan provincial committee and vice-chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee; lu ta-

tung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, second secretary of the c.p.c. chungking municipal committee and vice-chairman of the chungking municipal revolutionary committee; chien min, li chi-tang and ting chang-ho, secretaries of the c.p.c. chungking municipal committee and vice-chairmen of the chungking municipal revolutionary committee; and liao su-hua, vice-chairman of the chungking municipal revolutionary committee.

also present was han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, who is accompanying the delegation on the tour.

in his speech, comrade hsu chih warmly praised the heroic vietnamese people who, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, won brilliant victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he said: together with the people throughout china, the 70 million people of szechwan will always follow chairman mao's teachings and regard the struggle of the vietnamese people as our own, and are determined to grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and with concrete deeds support the people of viet nam and the rest of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

comrade le thanh nghi in his speech dwelt on the excellent situation in the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and praised the profound friendship and militant unity of the people of viet nam and china. "the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the people of viet nam and china," he said, "has been founded, cultivated, consolidated and developed by president ho and the vietnamese workers' party, by chairman mao and the chinese communist party, in the protracted revolutionary struggle against imperialism and for independence, freedom and advance toward socialism."

he also praised the industrious and courageous people of szechwan province for their positive contributions to supporting the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation as well as in their socialist construction.

the delegation arrived in chungking for a visit by special plane from kunming this morning. vice-premier le thanh nghi and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the chungking silk mill this afternoon in the company of comrade hsu chih, lu ta-tung and han tsung-cheng, and were given a warm welcome by the workers.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

## Romanian Volleyball Team in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 20, 1972)

the romanian bucharest dynamo men's volleyball team led by diaconescu ovidiu concluded a friendly visit to this east china city and left for peking today.

the romanian team arrived here from wuhan on november 17. it was honoured at a dinner given by the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission on the evening of november 18.

the municipal sports commission arranged a ceremony to welcome the romanian team at the city's indoor stadium yesterday evening. the romanian men's volleyball team played a friendly match with the shanghai team.

among those attending the welcoming ceremony and watching the match were liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of other departments concerned.

the romanian volleyball team won the first two sets 15:9, 15:11 with varied tactics and good team work. the shanghai team tightened its defence and scored repeatedly by fast attacks to level the score at 2:2. the romanian team won from the shanghai team 3:2 after a hard-fought match that lasted two and a half hours. the excellent skills of the two teams and their different styles of play won warm applause from the spectators.

the romanian volleyball team also took time out to visit places of interest and see sights in the city.

CHINA AND US

## Chinese Scientists' Delegation Arrives in USA

(NCNA-English Washington, Nov. 20, 1972)

the chinese scientists' delegation, with pei shih-chang as head and pai chieh-fu as deputy head, arrived here today for a friendly visit to the united states at the invitation of the committee on scholarly communication with the people's republic of china (cscprc) and the federation of american scientists (fas).

the chinese delegation was welcomed at the airport by dr. emil smith, chairman of the cscprc, mrs. anne keatley, cscprc executive secretary, dr. marvin goldberger, chairman of the fas, dr. jeremy stone, fas director, dr. harrison brown, foreign secretary of the national academy of sciences, professor chang chieh-chien, professor of atmospheric science of the catholic university, and dr. jen chih-kyng, professor of physics of the john hopkins university.

dr. emil smith and dr. marvin goldberger made speeches at the airport, warmly welcoming the chinese scientists' delegation to the united states. both wished their chinese colleagues success in their visit to the country.

on behalf of the chinese scientists' delegation pei shih-chang extended greetings to the american people and american colleagues. he said that the chinese scientists' delegation would take the opportunity of the visit to learn from the american scientists.

the chinese scientists' delegation arrived in the united states from canada where they had concluded a friendly visit.

**VIETNAM WAR**

**What's the Motive Behind the US Rushing of Arms to Puppets, Asks Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1972)**

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "what is the motive behind the u.s. rushing of arms?" the article reads:

statements strongly denouncing the u.s. government for shipping large quantities of munitions to arm in an intensified manner the nguyen van thieu puppet regime of saigon and the lon nol traitorous clique of phnompenh were recently made by the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam, the foreign ministry of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the royal government of national union of cambodia separately. the chinese government and people express resolute support for these statements.

after putting off the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" at the end of october, the u.s. government rushed large amounts of munitions day and night to south viet nam, including

over 600 military aircraft, hundreds of tanks and armoured cars, many artillery pieces and rockets and much ammunition. at the same time, the united states also sent large quantities of war materials to the lon nol clique of traitors. at a time when the people throughout the world are watching closely the situation in indochina and hoping eagerly for peace in viet nam, the united states is hurriedly shipping munitions there in an intensified manner. can there be any other interpretation of this u.s. action besides that of wanting to increase the military strength of the puppet regime of south viet nam and the lon nol clique so as to continue to carry out the war "vietnamization" and "khmerization" programmes? everybody knows that u.s. planes and guns are not means for peace but tools to massacre the people and cause death. u.s. officials have paid lip service to ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam, but what they are doing is something else. one cannot but question whether the united states really wants to cease fire in south viet nam or to let the war flames there spread?

the u.s. government is miscalculating if it thinks that it can strengthen the rule of nguyen van thieu and his like by an increase in military "aid". the quantities of arms given by the united states to the nguyen van thieu clique in south viet nam and the lon nol clique in cambodia are by no means small. the self-styled "million strong" saigon puppet forces are equipped with a large quantity of u.s. weapons and have the direct support of the u.s. aggressor troops. over the past 10 years or more, these puppet forces have expanded continuously with their weapons increasing daily, but they have suffered more and more disastrous defeats on the battlefield and the goings of nguyen van thieu are not getting smoother consequently. can the u.s. extricate the nguyen van thieu clique from its predicaments by giving it more arms and ammunition now? the same is true about the cambodian lon nol clique. the history of the war in viet nam and indochina as a whole has proved long ago that u.s. arms and armed forces can never subdue the indochinese people.

indochina belongs to the indochinese people. u.s. imperialism must give up its ambitions to conquer the indochinese people by force, must stop all acts of aggression against viet nam, laos and cambodia, stop pursuing the wicked plan of using the indochinese to fight the indochinese, must respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of various countries in indochina and let these people settle their own questions themselves without foreign interference.

END

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**
**National Technical Information Service**
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

**PRINTED MATTER**

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

211

U.S.MAIL